The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903. NO. 6.

CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF MAJOR AND MINOR EVENTS.

Experiences of the Rank and File—Anecdotes and Observations.

By T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Co. A., 148th Regiment, P. V.

[To be Continued.]

On another occasion the gang was again stationed at post No. 10, The weather was threatening, heavy black clouds tossed and rolled and sailed overhead; conditions became more threatening as the night advanced. The wind howled and swayed the trees till we thought they must come down on us. Great drops began to fall and there was every indication for getting soaked more thoroughly than ever before. The prospect was gloomy; just across the way stood the shack of an Irishman, kind hearted and hospitable. He was standing in the door watching the angry elements and hailed us: hi! there! come into me house till the schtorm goes by! I said to the corporal, let us go. Can't do it, he said, we are in for it and we must take it. There was a frightful crash of thunder and the downpour increased and we bolted for the shack, which the corporal also reached a few minutes later. It was a storm to be remembered, but we escaped it.

The appearance of the inside of this shebang was odd and it was plainly seen that the Irishman's forethought served him better than his afterthought probably, inasmuch as he had moved his hen roosts into the house, to insure the safety of his birds. We set our chairs so that we might not be in the way of the poultry overhead. The room being small, the roosts were to one end and out of the way, that is, over his dining table and cupboard, on which the dishes, pots and pans were kept and also the wooden pail of drinking water with a gourd dipper in it. I imagined I heard great drops of water falling on the table, cupboard and floor and I inquired of the host, does your roof leak? He answered, no sir, it is not the roof that leaks, it is only the chickens overhead. Our Irish host also sold us a bit of "wit goods," so we did not need to drink from the iron bound bucket, in which hung the dipper.

The night passed and with it the storm. We returned to camp and reported to the captain; he felt sorry, he said, that we had such a bad night. I said it was awful, but I thought he eyed with some suspicion our dry uniforms and clean shoes, but he made no remarks. Comrade Elias Stover, of our company, had contracted a timely feebleness. He could not drill, it made him so tired and it aggravated his ailments and somehow he could not stand it like the younger fellows. He wore a dejected look and the captain appointed him company quartermaster. In this position he served the Lord and his country till he was retired in 1863.

The door of his log commissary opened outward and many a morning found him barred in, with a log standing against the door and only the officers would take it away. He would get mad and loudly swear for revenge. When cold weather came he put a door to a big store box and made a nest of twigs inside. In the evening he would retire into this box, pull the door shut and sleep in there, but at night the boys would pile wood, logs and barrels against the door, to hear him crow for some one to let him out in the morning.

The boys seemed to be humorously disposed toward the "ancient" soldiers who were rheumatic or otherwise willingly indisposed. We had, perhaps, half a dozen men in the company who were ancient enough to be quartermasters and who never would keep time to "hay foot, straw foot," but would continually kick your heels behind, or travel on your toes in front and if, as it rarely happened, they got into a battle they shot the air above or the earth below, but did no harm to the enemy.

Quartermasters drill not neither do they fight; their duties are to sit or lie down in the commissary while in camp, and march with the supply train during campaigns, and "sneak transportation" in the wagons. They were harmless, and could not hit a barn close by with a gun. Quartermasters were uncommonly shy of flying missiles, the roar and din and confusion and liability to accident in battle.

One of our boys, John A. Miller by name, would go after his rations at his own convenience and time, which did not suit quartermaster Stover and the boys will never forget how loudly and continuously he would call, "John A.

Continued on Third Page.

CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Discussion of the New System—Advantages to be Gained by Rural Scholars—Transportation Checks Tardiness and Stimulates Regular Attendance—Good Moral Influence.

Part II.

By consolidation all the children of a large territory, usually, but not necessarily, a whole township, can be brought together in one school building, thus giving them the benefit of a graded school and the inspiration that comes from numbers. In many of our smaller schools the classes range from two to three pupils. Under such conditions it is impossible for the teacher to create or maintain enthusiasm and interest. There is no incentive for the pupils to put forth their best efforts, because, with the small attendance, the work is necessarily tiresome and monotonous. In a consolidated school, however, large classes thoroughly graded can be organized, thus calling forth the best efforts of all the members of the school. Longer recitation periods, better courses of study, and better teachers will give better and larger opportunities for instruction. There is no valid reason why we should not give the pupils of the rural communities the same advantages in the matter of courses of study and instruction as those enjoyed by the pupils of the larger centers of population. The consolidation of schools will concentrate the community wealth in one good school, thus giving to the community larger and better educational advantages.

Under the old system the pupils finish the common-school course at from fourteen to fifteen years of age. The parents, even if able to incur the expense of sending their children away to school, do not, in many cases, think it wise at this age to release the children from parental care, and from the restraining and helpful influences of home life. It thus usually happens that for a year or two the boy or girl is either kept from school altogether, or, if continuing in school, undertakes to take up some of the higher branches in the district school. But the difficulty is that the teacher is often unable to give proper instruction in those branches, or, if able, finds the time too fully occupied in giving the necessary instruction in the common branches. It is an established fact that, in the ungraded country school, where the teacher has all classes from the A B C up, with twenty-five or thirty recitations, but little time is found for instruction in the higher branches. For these reasons the pupils doing advanced work find themselves poorly accommodated, and their interest flags. Then, by the time they have reached an age when the parents are willing to allow them to leave the home, they have, in a large majority of cases, lost interest in school work. But even if, at the age of eighteen or nineteen years, they conclude to begin school work again, they find that they have, in some measure, lost the habit of study which they once had, and that they have two, and in many cases three, years of preparatory work ahead of them before they can take up the college course. This means six or seven years of school life away from home before a college course can be completed. Many become discouraged, and thus fail to secure a higher education. And when we reflect that fully 40 per cent. of our school population is found in the rural schools, the problem becomes one of supreme importance.

An educational system that takes the child away from the wholesome influence of home during the formative period of life ought to be improved. The city high school gives the child an opportunity to secure a good education right at home. Why should not the boys and girls upon the farm enjoy the same privileges? The consolidation of schools will equalize educational conditions. It will bring high-school privileges to the rural communities. It will bring to the farm what the boy goes to the city to get. It will bring the best blessing of the city to the country school, thus making it possible for the children to stay at home until they have attained that age when the fibers of character are strong, convictions mature, and habits firmly fixed. Under such conditions parents will not hesitate to send them out into the world. These young people from the rural communities, with a good education and good habits, will not be so easily tempted by the glitter and glamour and hollowness of city life. With high ideals, and a body clean and strong from nature's choicest influences, they will take their places as conservative and useful members in the honorable pursuits of active life. If the consolidation of schools will bring these larger opportunities to the farm, thus enabling us to rear a generation of men and women free from the enticing and degrading influences of the large cities it seems it is worthy of earnest support and cooperation.

Consolidation of schools will give better prepared and better paid teachers. Under present conditions there is no inducement to prepare thoroughly for teaching in the rural communities with only the prospect of being able to earn $25 or $30 per month for a few months of the year. If we hope to secure good teachers we must build good schools. The teacher does not rise above the requirements of the school. The better the pay, the better the service. The better the position, the greater the inducement on the part of the teacher to prepare thoroughly for it. By building up strong graded schools in rural communities we create a condition which will require those who expect to teach to make thorough preparation in the way of high school, normal, and university training. It is generally believed by educators that consolidation of schools will do more than any other one thing to make teaching a profession.

The consolidated school at Lorraine, in Ellsworth County, Kan., was organized in the fall of 1895. It is composed of the territory of what was formerly four country school districts. They now have a graded and high school employing four teachers. The school started with three teachers, but last year a two-year high school course was added, thus making an additional teacher necessary. As in every other place where the plan has been tried, the enrollment and attendance is much larger than before, being almost one-half greater than under the old plan. This increased attendance in school and greater length of term are of great value to the community and to the pupils attending school.

A very positive endorsement of this movement in Kansas is found in the fact that in Ellsworth County the adjoining districts are anxious to join the Lorraine district, and some of the patrons are sending their children to the consolidated school, paying their own transportation charges and tuition. The people of Lorraine are more than satisfied, and would not think of going back to the old plan.

Clearfield Auditors Surcharge.

John F. Short, editor of the Clearfield Republican, a Democratic paper, a few months ago brought to the attention of the grand jury of that county, the fact that the Republican county commissioners had paid extravagant prices for lightning rods. A nonpartizan investigation committee was appointed by Judge Gordon, a Republican, and as a result of the findings of this committee, the auditors were obliged to surcharge the commissioners in the sum of $575. The sum paid for lightning rods was $1631.

One of the auditors, R. E. Shaw, Democrat, refused to sign the report, because, in his opinion, the surcharge was not large enough, and because the other auditors refused to investigate two very shady contracts in connection with improvements to the court house last year.

These contracts carried an expenditure of over $12,000, and there were no vouchers for about half the amount when the auditors convened. Subsequently vouchers were prepared, but the items were bungled and in some instances duplicated.

Late arrivals, long and short sleeve corset covers; knitted light gauze underwear, very desirable—Garman's.

Bills in Legislature.

Mr. Rex, Montgomery, authorizing jury commissioners to appoint a clerk at a salary of five dollars per day to fill the jury wheel and draw juries.

Mr. Moyer, Lehigh, amending the act providing for the destruction of Canada thistles so as to include golden rod, ox-eye daisy, milk weed, wild carrots, and sorrel.

Mr. Creasy, Columbia, providing for the election of road supervisors in townships, defining their terms of office and the disposition of revenues for road purposes.

Mr. Matson, McKean, providing that any person violating the rules or regulations of boards of health of any township, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

These bills also were passed finally: Making it unlawful for any person to publish, distribute or circulate any circular, pamphlet, handbill, etc., offering to procure or aid in procuring any divorce, or offering to appear or act as counsel in any suit for divorce.

Making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear the insignia or button of the Spanish-American or Philippine war societies.

WANT RURAL DELIVERY

A Memorial Sent to Washington Asking the Department for the Service.

The residents in the rural district on the north side of Penns Valley are anxious to have the postoffice department install the rural delivery system, with Centre Hall as the central office. A memorial was sent to Washington beginning of this week bearing the signatures of nearly every resident on the route, which asks that such a system be maintained.

The route, as laid out by local enthusiasts, will begin at Centre Hall and extend to the residence of James A. Keller, thence to Perry Breon, back to Spring Mills pike, across by George Gingerich, Howard and Philip Durst, to Isaac Smith, to Brush Valley road, along said road to 'Squire Fergus Potter, across by Henry Zeigler to Lloyd Brown on Boalsburg road, along said road to Old Fort and Centre Hall. The distance covered is twenty-one miles.

It is expected that the department will send an inspector here, who will go over the route, and probably make minor changes.

The movement took shape in Progress Grange, which organization claims as members fully two-thirds of the farmers covered by the territory embraced in the route given above. George Gingerich circulated the petition.

Linden Hall.

Miss Jane Potter returned home Friday after spending several weeks in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Smith and daughter, of Centre Hill, are visiting Mrs. Agnes Meyers.

Mrs. Sue Wolf, of Woodward, is spending the week with Mrs. Keller.

Among the guests at a luncheon given on Tuesday by Mrs. and Miss Hess, were Theodore Boal, Mrs. Boal, Miss Davis, Miss De Legarde, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wieland, Miss Edwina Wieland and Pierre Boal.

Oscar Goodlander spent last week with his family at Pardee.

Mrs. John Winklebleck, of Coburn, spent Sunday with her husband at the home of P. C. Bradford.

Frank McFarlane is housed up with an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Frank Ishler, of Boalsburg, is visiting her many friends about Linden Hall.

Mrs. Cal. Wieland and children, of Boalsburg, spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. Frank Wieland.

Nittany Mountain.

Mrs. G. P. Thomas and sister visited in Centre Hall last week.

James Dubbs is lying ill with pneumonia at McNitt Bros. & Co., stave mill on the Mountain.

George W. Noll is improving very slowly from his sickness.

George Glace and Elmer Harshbarger are baling their crop of hay.

John Snyder baled a lot of hay last week.

Cal. Horner was to Centre Hall on Saturday, the first since he trimmed stove chunks with the hatchet.

Mrs. Kate Horner is on the sick list.

Rhudy Gingerich moves from Samuel Gingerich's house in the spring; Adam Rhodes takes possession of same.

Mrs. Fred Heisley was seen in Black Hawk on Monday.

J. B. Sprow and wife were to Bellefonte on Tuesday; business and pleasure combined.

The Play Saturday Night.

The entertainment by the Epworth League of the Methodist church in Grange Arcadia Saturday night attracted a full house, many of whom were from out of town. The various parts of the plays were well executed, and those who participated were heartily applauded.

Those who took part in the play were Mrs. Helen Grenoble, Mrs. Thos. L. Moore, Misses Anna Bartholomew, Edith and Anna Lutz, Elsie Moore, Anna and Sarah Breon, Messrs. Chas. D. and Ed. L. Bartholomew, Thomas L. Moore, Olie Stover, George Breon, Samuel Gross, John Puff, Joseph Lutz, Wm. Stump.

A quartet composed of Mrs. Anna Boozer, Mrs. Helen Grenoble, Mrs. Thomas L. Moore and Mrs. Samuel S. Kreamer rendered several pieces of music in elegant style.

DEATHS.

MRS. ALBERT RHOADS.

Clara, wife of Albert Rhoads of Bellefonte, died Friday at the age of forty-seven years and seven months. Deceased was a daughter of Henry Shaffer, of Lock Haven.

HARRY GHRET.

At the age of forty-four years, Harry Ghret, a sufferer from gangrene, died at the Bellefonte hospital Monday evening. Deceased leaves a wife, whose name before her marriage was Villa Strouse, of State College, and three children.

Millheim citizens are discussing the matter of constructing water works.

TO RAISE TEACHER'S WAGES.

A Bill Before the Legislature to Make the Minimum Salary $40.00 per Month.

Representative C. A. Snyder, of Schuylkill county, Tuesday introduced a bill in the Legislature which fixes the minimum salary of the public school teacher at $40.00 per month. The penalty attached is that districts that do not fulfill the law will lose their portion of the state appropriation.

Wednesday the bill was reported favorably, with an amendment making the minimum $30.00.

The Philadelphia Press, which is an ardent advocate of the new measure, Tuesday editorially said:

The facts respecting the pay of school teachers in certain counties of the State present a disgraceful condition, the shame of which must be felt by every citizen of the Commonwealth. It is all the worse because there is no excuse for it.

The State distributes annually to the several school districts the enormous sum of $5,500,000. Each district gets its proportion. In addition the State pays the salaries of the county superintendents and makes liberal appropriations to a number of normal schools. No other State appropriates any such amount out of its Treasury for the benefit of the common school, yet there are few States in which the average of pay for teachers—particularly women teachers—is less than in Pennsylvania, and these are States where no boast is made of encouraging public education.

In nearly all the States considerably more is paid the teachers than here. The average for women teachers in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia is $33.34 a month. In Massachusetts they receive an average of $52.75. But while this is the average there are some counties in this State where the pay is less than $20 a month, and thousands are discharging the delicate responsibilities which their work puts upon them for less pay per month than unskilled labor receives, for less than the wages of domestic servants. There are only eight counties in the State, including Philadelphia, where the pay of women teachers averages as much as $40 a month.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has more than once directed attention to these humiliating facts. It is time the State relieved itself of the disgrace, which it is not difficult to do while making such lavish appropriations to the common schools. The Legislature can and should fix a minimum rate for the pay of school teachers and withhold the State appropriation from any district that undertakes to pay less. Such a requirement is essential if the common school system in many counties is to be maintained with anything like decent efficiency. Increased appropriations have not increased the salaries of teachers; rigid legislation must be resorted to.

The Legislature, having the remedy so clearly in its own hands, cannot afford to permit any county by a niggardly treatment of its teachers to continue what has been so long a reproach and shame. It would be an inexcusable wrong, and repugnant to decent and wholesome public sentiment.

SETBACK FOR LOVE FACTION.

Failure of Governor to Appoint Chambers is Disappointing to Judge.

A Bellefonte correspondent to the North American says Governor Pennypacker's failure to appoint Edward R. Chambers Deputy Attorney General has convinced Judge Love and his adherents that they will not be consulted to any great extent by the Executive in the distribution of the State patronage.

Chambers is a distant relative of Pennypacker by marriage and he was induced to become an applicant for the Deputy Attorney Generalship in the hope that he would be appointed and thereby enable Love and his adherents to claim that they control the appointments from Centre county.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Deputy Attorney General under Hastings' Administration, also became an applicant for the place when he learned that Chambers was being considered, for the purpose of keeping out the Love faction, and his candidacy had the desired effect.

Reeder did not expect to be appointed when he filed his application, and if he had thought he would have had any chance for the job he would not have applied. [Nit.—Editor.]

Judge Love and his friends are trying to secure control of the Republican organization, but Reeder and the rest of the followers of the late Governor Hastings do not anticipate serious opposition to their plans at the next primaries.

With Reeder as county chairman, the Hastings following expect to be consulted by Senators Quay and Penrose in the distribution of the Federal patronage.

Monday the weather was warm and balmy; Tuesday and Wednesday, warm, rainy; Thursday, fierce west wind, cold.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

George G. McCamant was nominated by President Roosevelt for postmaster at Tyrone.

Rev. Shultz is continuing the protracted meeting in the United Evangelical church in this place.

Part two of the series of articles on consolidation of schools appears this week. Good argument, read it.

Representative Kelsey introduced to the House, Harrisburg, a bill appropriating $20,000 to the Lock Haven hospital.

James, a little son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lingle, of near town, who had been ill with scarlet rash has fully recovered.

Governor Pennypacker appointed Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian and John C. Delaney factory inspector.

The lack of coal has compelled the Altoona Glass Company to close down throwing more than 3000 men out of employment.

Representive Snyder's views on the school question are not in keeping with the name of the county (Schuylkill) he represents.

The last Friday in January had all kinds of weather in it but rain—sunshine, snow storm and heavy winds. If that day rules this month, look out.

Attorney Harrison Walker was in Ebensburg, Cambria county, several days this week in the interests of the overseers of the poor of Walker township.

W. M. Robison, who for ten years has been the editor of the Lock Haven Daily Democrat, has accepted an editorial position on the Johnstown Democrat.

William Kerr and Ted Bailey Saturday afternoon drove to Salem's Reformed church, east of Penn Hall, to take a snap shot of the remodeled structure.

Mrs. Currin, wife of Rev. G. W. Currin, of Williamsport, whose illness was noted in these columns some weeks ago, is suffering from a tumor in her side.

J. B. Fleisher advertises the Fleisher property, in Centre Hall, for sale. See other column. Mr. Fleisher and family are spending the winter in Los Angeles, California.

The death of Harvey T. Jarrett makes a vacancy in the register and and recorder's office of Clinton county, for which a half dozen Republicans are anxious to be appointed by the governor.

Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, sent his check for one hundred dollars to Dr. Gray, of Williamsport, to enlarge the reference library of Dickinson seminary, of which institution the Colonel is a graduate.

B. D. Brisbin, in addition to purchasing the timber on the Arney farm, near town, also purchased all the timber on the farm of Rev. C. W. Rishel, near Centre Hill. Most of the logs will be hauled to Colyer's saw mill at the station and manufactured into car stuff.

Mrs. Sue Stapleton Brubaker, of Mifflinburg, will hold an entertainment in Millheim on the evening of the 12th inst. Mrs. Brubaker is favorably known in Centre Hall, where she instructed a class and gave a splendid entertainment in the auditorium on Grange Park.

Rev. Ralph Illingworth, who was pastor of the Methodist church in this place some few years ago, but now serving a Presbyterian charge in Morenci, Arizona, is in the valley among friends. Rev. Illingworth is a minister of marked ability, and is well pleased with his western charge.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell, of Spring Mills, beginning of this week moved to Portland Mills, Elk county, where he will resume the practice of medicine. Dr. Leitzell has been practicing in his native town since he was granted a diploma and has met with good success. He is a young man of many good qualities, and no doubt will be successful in the new territory he has selected. Before leaving his old haunts the doctor on Monday called at the Reporter office.

Another of the great features which are to distinguish Scribner's Magazine during the current year begins in the February number. "The Presidential Office," by James Ford Rhodes, is the opening article in the series by various authors on the Government of the United States. Mr. Rhodes, the well-known historian, has had extraordinary opportunities to acquire a knowledge of the manner in which Presidents do their work, and in this article he passes acute comments not only on the earlier Presidents but upon Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt.

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS

Catarrh Remedies and Doctors Failed ---Pe-ru-na Cured.

MR. A. E. KIDD.

ELGIN, ILL.—In a very recent communication from this place comes the news that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd, a well-known architect of that city, has made complete recovery from catarrh of the head, from which he had suffered for nearly a quarter of a century. He writes from 18 Hamilton ave.:

"I am 42 years of age, and have had catarrh of the head for over half of my life, as a result of scarlet fever, followed by typhoid fever. I got so bad that I was almost constantly coughing and clearing my throat. The catarrh greatly impaired my eyesight, and the hearing in one ear, and reduced my weight to 110 pounds.

"I tried nearly every catarrh remedy advertised, besides a great many different physicians' treatments, all of which failed

"I had heard and read of Peruna, and finally decided to try it two months ago. I have now taken seven bottles, and weigh 172 pounds. Never felt happier or merrier. Feel tip top."—A. E. KIDD.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

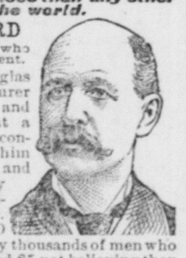
Ask your Druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD

will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $4 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5 not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00. He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in 1899 Sales: $2,203,883,21
in Business in 1902 Sales: $5,024,340,00
A gain of $2,820,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. *Shoes by mail, 25c extra. Illus. Catalog free.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

Salzer's Rape gives rich, green food at one cut. SPELTZ—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL!

1,000,000 Customers

Proudest record of any seedsman on earth, and yet we are reaching out for more. We desire, by July 1st, 500,000 more and hence this unprecedented offer.

$10.00 for 10c.

We will mail upon receipt of 10c. in stamps our great catalogue, worth $100.00 to any wide awake farmer or gardener together with many farm seed samples, Teosinte, Beardless Barley, Bromus, Rape, etc., etc., positively worth $10.00 to get a start with, upon receipt of but 10c. in stamps.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer. catalog alone, 5c. Send at once.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

JACKS

Raise mules and get rich. 224 large, black Spanish Jacks for sale, 14 to 16 hands high; good ones and money makers. Cheaper now than later on. Stock guaranteed. Also some fine, large Jennys and mules. Write for prices.

KREKLER'S JACK FARM, West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio.

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 pensions certain survivors and their widows of the Indian Wars from 1817 to 1858. We will pay $10.00 for every good Contract Claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior confederate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and full instructions, address the W. H. Wade Pension Agency, Wills Building, 513 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 5 cents.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE DISCOURAGER.

Of all the men beneath the skies,
The one who most doth move my ire
Is he who views with scornful eyes
The little things that I admire;
Who when I fain would rhapsodize
Displays an intellect obtuse,
And merely shakes his head and sighs
And grimly murmurs, "What's the use?"

What would Pythagoras have done
To stimulate the world of thought?
What battles had great Caesar won?
What lessons Aristotle taught?—
What would prevent each house and clan
From going wholly to the deuce
Were we to listen to the man
Who sneers and mutters "What's the use?"

—Washington Star.

THE MAN AND THE WOMAN.

By Catherine Dangerfield.

As her sister came up the garden path Sarah dried her hands on her apron and unlatched the screen door.

"Hot, isn't it?" said she.

"You'd think so if you were out there under the broiling sun all morning same's I've been. It's enought to make one sick of life. I don't see why pa can't hire another man and keep me out of the fields. Its too bad! Here I am looked down upon by everyone and all because he is too stingy to keep another man. I've got so I hate and detest the sight of corn and peas and such things. It's enough to drive one mad to plant and weed and pick those things from one week's end to another. I wouldn't care two cents if I ever had a decent rag to wear, but I haven't. I'm the laughing stock of the whole place. Pa ought to be well ashamed of himself."

"I don't see how poor pa can help it, Polly. He ain't to blame because crops failed and money is so scarce. He ain't got any clothes neither; and besides, he's pestered and nagged half to death on all sides. It just aches the heart out of me to look at him sometimes. He looks that tired and worn-out that I wonder he ain't dead long ago. I was just noticing yesterday; he ain't got hardly a dark hair left; he's gone clean gray in a couple of months, and every day he has to depend more and more upon Silas."

"Yes, Silas—that fool!" snapped Polly. "I never saw the like of him—great clumsy horse! If I had my way he wouldn't be around here another day. I can't bear the brute. But where's my dinner? Ain't it ready yet?"

"No, not quite, Polly, but I'll have it before you in a minute. You see, things just went dead against me all morning. First of all, the boiler started in to leak; then, when I got that fixed, I found the fire was out and the bread running over the pans. Then the wash was a bit bigger this week, and in trying to get it all out I let the dinner wait a little. Just look at my hands, Polly; ain't that a big blister?"

"That's right; whine, as usual. You're always complaining. Don't show me your hands. I know you have been lounging the better half of the morning, and you've likely done that on purpose."

"I ain't been lounging; and if it comes to that, I blistered my hands on your white skirts. You had two in the wash and they were like sin to do. I'd just give anything if I could work out there in them lovely fields, where the sun shines and the birds sing, and the brooks chreep along——"

"And Silas sneaks about," broke in Polly.

It was a shot that told. The blood went flying to Sarah's face, and she turned away. Sarah was the elder of the two; plain of face, with thin red hair, and she counted twenty-five years. In all her life she had never had anything more exciting than the weekly wash, nothing more lovely than the weekly cleaning of the kitchen stove.

At sunset every suggestion of washing had been cleared away, the great kitchen floor was spotless, the table was quite ready for the evening meal, and Sarah stood near the window cutting out biscuit for tea. As the step outside neared the window she bent lower over her cutting and pretended to see nothing when a shadow crossed her board. The step stopped at the window and Silas leaned upon the casement.

"I never saw such a girl for making biscuits, and I never eat such biscuits as you make," he said.

"Pap thinks they ain't half bad,' said Sarah blushing.

Silas stood there in silence for a short time, then, leaning part way in the window, he said—

"Sarah, was you ever in love?"

"Lord, Silas, what a man you be! Of course I wasn't!"

But she said it with her head bent low and her heart beating like mad. "Well, suppose now you was in love and hadn't the spunk to out with it, what would you do—supposing you was a man?"

"What—what a creature you are! How would I know what to do—unless to give hints, same's you're doing."

"I was thinking about taking her to meetin, or contriving to see her there. Would you do that, supposing you was a man?"

"Yes, meeting's a good way so is bouquets. I'd try them."

"Then, too I've thought of putting my arm around her and stealing a kiss, but I'm half afraid. What would a fellow do if she didn't happen to like it?"

"She'd like it, I guess, if 'twas done by one she was fond of, and no one—well, say like pa, now—was looking."

"You couldn't be so sure of that. Women is funny. The very thing you think will please 'em most, is the very thing that don't please 'em at all. No, I think that idea of yourn about meeting and the bouquets is best after all. A man might begin with that and then gradually work around to my idea. They'd sort of pave the way. The reason I want to know about it is, I know a fellow that is terribly in love but can't get up spunk enough to out with it. He's half afraid she might get mad if he did."

"I don't think she'd be mad—supposing the man was you."

At that moment her father and sister appeared at the kitchen door, Sarah moved toward the stove.

"Supper late, same as dinner was," said Polly, "and small wonder. We find ourselves so taken up with the hired man we have no time for such a measly thing as pap's supper. A pity we wasn't born hired help—we take it so beautifully!"

Next morning, when Sarah opened the shutters she started back in glad surprise. Tied to one of theme was a newly gathered bunch of buttercups and daisies and red clover and morning glories. In the mist of them was a scrap of paper bearing the words —"fOr HEr."

These treasures she carried to the attic and hid away. When Sunday came, it brought new brightness along with it. Silas was at the meeting, and after it was over gladly accepted her father's invitation to walk home with them. All the way home he kept near to Sarah; much like a craft, that fearing the dangers of the deep, keeps to the shore nor ventures far beyond it.

The days went by till they numbered thirty and a month had passed. Each morning had brought the little bunch of dew-wet flowers; each Sunday had seen Silas at the old meetinghouse with the family group. In this time a new world had opened to Sarah, and Silas was the god of it. From her heart and brain was swept away every thought of her dreary household tasks, of her plain face, red hair and blistered hands. She saw the land and sky and water glorified, and she knew that Silas was the Why and Wherefore.

Today it was raining; dreary, penetrating rain. Sarah stood at her old place, cutting biscuit. Polly stood near the window, scowling.

"I've told pa that I'll put up with it no longer!" said she. "If you two want to be hail-fellow-well-met with the hired man, well and good. I don't, and what's more, I won't. It's bad enough to have to work in the fields and wear cheap rags of clothes, without making equals of your help. It's enough to make a show of us before every one. I've told pa to either make Silas keep his place of to give give him his walking papers. Great ng! I don't see what the creature does around, anyhow. I can't bear the sight of him!"

And Polly flounced out, slamming the door behind her. Sarah turned to open the oven, but stopped short on beholding Silas. The light had gone out of his eyes and his face was dead white.

"I—I was coming—in and—and I—I heard every word—word she said; and— it's—it's hurt me—more than I can say. I didn't know my—my going to meeting would—would disgrace her—especially at it—it was her sister's advising. It's just like I—I told you, Sarah, a man—never knows—how to take a woman."

Sarah went up to him and laid her hand on his arm.

"Silas," said she, "why bother yourself about what she said? It can't hurt you, you know; and besides, it was her said it, not me."

"That's just it; if it'd been you I should not have cared so much; but her—why, good God, Sarah, I love her!"

Sarah's hand dropped from his arm, and for one short space the light, the world, even life itself, was blotted out. Then she turned her death-like face up to his, saying,—

"And was it her you meant that day at the window?"

"Of course; I thought you knew."

"And them bouquets—was them for her?"

"Of course; who else?"

That night Silas came upon a lone woman standing at the water edge. It was Sarah. On her arm was a small wicker basket half filled with bunches of buttercups and daisies, red clover and morning glories. Some were dead and quite dried out; some lay withered and fast dying. One, the gift of the day but newly gone, still clung to life, and lay among the others like a living heart in the midst of hopes and dreams long dead and broken. One by one she cast them far out upon the water and watched the receding tide as it carried them to sea. Silas touched her on the arm.

"Them bouquets?" he said questioning.

"It ain't your fault, Silas. There ain't anybody to blame but me. You see, I'd let a lot of foolish thoughts get into my head, and when you talked that day at the window, and when you tied them flowers to the shutters, I thought—I thought you ——"

A new light broke across his face. He looked at her tenderly, lovingly. He called her by her name, and together they went across the fields under skies which gave promise of a glorious sunrise.—Waverley Magazine.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Americans Consume Too Much Food—Habit or Survival of Savagery.

When Dr. Lorenz has not been engaged professionally his time seems to have been occupied with submitting to snap shots, interviews and banquets. His professional services are performed with enthusiasm because his heart is in his work. He submits to the snap shots with the utmost good humor, likewise to the interview, which he recognizes as an American practice to which he is now fully accustomed. As to the banquets, that is another story.

Upon the eve of leaving Baltimore for Philadelphia the doctor in an interview remarked that he was heartily weary of the banquets he had to endure with their endless variety of foods. Being a man of simple tastes he liked plain, simple, solid food. "Do not think," said he, "that I am insensible to the great good will which your hospitality illustrates. But so much eating! Why, it is wonderful! It is extraordinary!"

Unquestionably Americans are too much given to eating. So are Britons So are Dr. Lorenz's own countrymen for as to eating and drinking as German kommerz is prodigious as compared with an American banquet, and most Americans who should try to keep up with Teutonic spreads for any length of time would end as physical wrecks. All the northern nations are great eaters as compared with the Latin and other southern nations. It is partly the survival of savagery, partly the effect of climate. The Goths and Vandals were huge eaters and the Anglo-Saxons hardly inferior to them. Much depends, after all, upon the individual capacity. Dr. Lorenz may not be a fair specimen of German alimentativeness. Perhaps, having a more intimate acquaintance with the human body than most persons, he appreciates the blessedness of plain, simple living.

Still, it cannot be denied that many of our feasts are Gargantuan; that as a rule, we eat too much and too often; and that our chief way of expressing our hospitality is in lavishly feeding our friends. It is not alone the public banquet which we give the distinguished guest, which sometimes he wrestles with successfully, as did Prince Henry, and sometimes unsuccessfully as did the Grand Duke Boris. The private banquets go on like the brook, "forever." Society must have its refreshments upon every occasion Ministers get together to discuss theological affairs and straightway proceed to eat. Women's clubs meet to listen to a paper upon some important or unimportant subject, and tea must be poured and salads served. The birthday, the wedding day, the funeral day, each must have its appropriate menu, and the holidays cannot be fittingly celebrated without sumptuous spreads. Perhaps there is no way of reforming our eating habits, but, all the same, as Dr. Lorenz says. "It is wonderful! It is extraordinary!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.

Story of the Prize Bacon for Happy Married Couples.

"The Dunmow Flitch? Don't you know what the Dunmore Flitch is?" asked a traveler. "Well, I am surprised at your ignorance."

Then he went on:

"The Dunmow Flitch was a side of bacon that was always waiting in the little English town of Dunmow for any man who, after having been married a year and a day was ready to swear a strong oath that his marriage had been a complete success—had brought him greater happiness than he had ever dreamed of.

"Dunmow is in Essex, and the flitch was given to the prior of the little Priory of Dunmow. Whenever a couple appeared to claim it a jury of six men and six maids was gathered together, and these twelve cross-examined the claimants and passed on their fitness to receive the meat.

"The custom originated in the thirteenth century. Sir Reginald Fitzwater is supposed to have instituted it. Sir Reginald and his bride, in rustic garb, appeared before the prior of Dunmow and received a flitch of bacon as a reward for their constancy. There have been only a few recorded instances of the bestowal of the flitch

"But there are a number of references to the custom in literature Thus, in Pier's 'Plowman' it is said:

"'Many a couple since the pestilence, have plighted themselves together, and the fruit they bring forth are foul words, jealousy without happiness, and quarreling; and if they go to Dunmow, unless the devil help, to follow after the flitch, they never obtain it, and unless they are perjured they lose the bacon.'

"This is the form of oath that was taken in the seeking of the flitch:

"Hear ye, maintainer and giver of this bacon, that I, A, syth I wedded B., my wife, and syth I had her in my keeping and wylle, by a yere and a daye after our marriage, I would not have changed for none other, fare ne fowler, richer ne poorer, ne for none other descended of greter bynage, sleeping ne waking at noo time and if the said B. were sole and I sole, I would take her to be my wyfe before all the wymen of the worlde, of what condytions soever they be, good or evyle, as helps me God, and his seynts, and this flesh and all fleshes."

"A prize for happy marriage like the Dunmow Flitch, ought to be instituted here in America. Maybe it would help to solve the divorce problem. If married people tried to be happy together, even though their object was the winning of a prize, it stands to reason there would be less misery in the world."

Halifax School Board wishes to discontinue teaching infants sewing, on the ground that it causes defective vision

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

International Lesson Comments For February 8.

Subject: The Church at Corinth Founded, Acts xiii., 1-11—Golden Text, I Cor. iii., 11—Memory Verses, 9-11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Paul's arrival at Corinth (vs. 1, 2). 1. "After these things." The events at Athens described in our last lesson. "Departed." Paul's stay in Athens was short, and he never returned to the city. Intellectual Greece had scornfully rejected the gospel message and henceforth the apostle visited more fruitful fields. "Came to Corinth." About forty-five miles southwest of Athens. Here he labored alone for some time before his co-workers arrived. Corinth was the seat of commerce in Southern Greece, and at this time was the political capital and the residence of the Roman pro-consul. It was situated on the isthmus which connects the two portions of Greece. It was the wealthiest and wickedest city in all Greece, and was the seat of of every kind of licentiousness and excess. And yet in this wicked city Paul had a good revival and established a Christian church.

2. "Aquila—Priscilla." "Most devoted friends of Paul, persons of culture and piety (v. 26). They are always mentioned together. From this we concluded that they furnish a happy example of harmony and sympathy in Christian life. Priscilla was one of those bright, earnest women called into action by the work and teaching of Christ and His chosen friends; one of the pioneers of that devoted band of women workers who have, for 1800 years done such splendid work for the Lord in all climes and among all peoples." "Claudius." The fourth Roman emperor. This was the twelfth year of his reign. "Jews to depart." This took place early in A. D. 52 on account of a revolt in Judea. The Jews were very numerous at Rome, and inhabited a separate district of the town, on the banks of the Tiber. They were often very troublesome, and were several times banished from the city. "The decree did not remain long in force, for we find Aquila in Rome not long after (Rom. 16: 3) and many Jews resided there when Paul came."

II. Paul's method of work (vs. 3, 4). 3. "Same trade." Paul's first concern when he entered Corinth was to find a home for himself and then to seek for employment. "Who could dream that this travel-stained man, going from one tentmaker's door to another, seeking for work, was carrying the future of the world beneath his robe?" "Wrought." Paul labored for his own support in Ephesus (Acts 20: 34) and Thessalonica (1 Thess. 2: 9), as well as in Corinth (1 Cor. 4: 12).

4. "Reasoned—persuaded." From the Scriptures, and the personal testimonies of eye witnesses. Paul showed that Jesus was the Messiah and the gospel true. The gospel appeals to reason and good sense. The facts Paul presented showed how reasonable it would be to become Christians. He sought out his kindred and made opportunities to tell them of Christ.

III. The arrival of reinforcements (v. 5). 5. "Were come." Silas and Timothy arrived together from Macedonia; Timothy from Thessalonica and Silas from Berea. Their arrival encouraged Paul. He now learned that the churches he had formed were standing fast in the faith. This led him to write his first letter to the Thessalonians, and soon after a second letter to guard them against supposing that Christ's second coming was near at hand. In his first epistle he writes of his "distress and affliction" (1 Thess. 3: 7) while in Corinth. Compare 1 Cor. 4: 11-13. Paul was faithful in the midst of the greatest difficulties.

IV. Paul turns to the Gentiles (vs. 6-11). 6. "Opposed themselves." The word implies very strong opposition, as a force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition. The more than usually violent opposition of the Jews was no doubt stirred up by the intense earnestness of Paul in his work, after the arrival of Silas and Timothy, when he was "pressed and constrained by the word." "I will go." When argument and appeal brought no candid thought, but only opposition and blasphemy, Paul said, sadly and forever, to the Jews in Corinth: "I will trouble you no more." "Unto the Gentiles." In Corinth. He afterward preached to the Jews in other places.

7. "A certain man's house." Used for teaching and worship. For his own lodging he still remained with Aquila and Priscilla. "Worshiped God." A proselyte, not a Jew by birth. No doubt he became a Christian. Nothing more is known of Justus. "Joined — the synagogue." "A standing protest to the unbelief of the Jews. It would draw in many who would be coming to the synagogue. The owner was a Gentile, and would win the attendance of the Gentiles."

8. "Crispus." His first convert was the ruler of the synagogue he had left. His decided course made the conduct of others equally decided. "Chief ruler." A man of learning and high character. His conversion took him out of office in the Jewish church. "All his house." The first recorded instance of the conversion of an entire Jewish family.

9. "Then spake the Lord." It is likely that Paul was at this time much distressed by the violent opposition of the Jews, and probably his life was in danger, and he might have been entertaining serious thoughts of ceasing to preach, or of leaving Corinth. To prevent this and comfort him God was pleased to give him this vision. "Be not afraid." "Isolation from his own people, physical weakness and the slowness of the people to believe, besides the danger of sudden persecution or death, made Paul question the wisdom of further effort in Corinth, since in other places he had withdrawn when opposition came. Fear operates against faith, and God forbade it."

10. "With thee." To sustain thee in trial, to give utterance in the Spirit, to give point and edge to thy words, to protect thee from hostile enemies, and to make thee victor in every conflict. Though men oppose and leave thee, I will not. Thus the assurance came in the hour of necessity. "No man—hurt thee." No man shall oppose or condemn thee, to destroy thee. He was not to meet death at that place. He should be attacked and brought to the judgment seat (v. 12), but no violence should crush him. "Much people." "Not many already consecrated to God but many in whom he saw a preparedness to receive the gospel."

11. "He continued." Paul's fear, or despondency, was not rebellion. To know God's will was to do it. He feared not trials so much as a failure to follow the Lord's guiding hand. A word of command with a promise of help settled all doubts and gave courage for the undertaking "Year and six months." During this time he wrote the second letter to the Thessalonians.

Faithful Dog's Reward.

Prince, a collie dog of Brooklyn, recently ate a porterhouse steak, the reward for his sagacity in giving the alarm when fire started in his master's big stable.

Fifty cows and ten horses were in the stable, and it has been Prince's duty to guard them. When he smelled smoke he ran to Levine's house, 300 feet away, and awakened him by barking. Levine turned in an alarm and rescued the horses and cows. The building was destroyed.

Let him that would move the world first move himself.—Socrates.

Advice to the Sleepless.

If you fear a sleepless night, undress in the dark. Light stimulates and arouses the activities. Darkness is supposed to produce drowsiness. Put some chopped ice in a rubber bag, and place it at the lower extremity of the spine. This is particularly quieting to the nerves. Do not use anything but a rubber bag, or you will merely have a damp cloth and rheumatism by morning. Do not use a pillow. Relax every muscle so far as it is possible. Sprawl over the bed with arms and legs stretched out. Take a sponge bath with tepid water just before going to bed. Lie on your face instead of on your back. That is the way babies sleep, and their methods are scarcely to be improved upon in this particular. All pressure is removed from the spine by this means, and a delicious feeling of restfulness ensues. Make up your mind that you won't keep awake long enough to hear some one come in to outline the next day's work. You will drop asleep immediately.

Senator Hoar's house in Worcester was purchased by him some forty years ago, when property was cheap, and is, therefore, a very large plot of ground almost in the centre of the city. It used to belong to John Hancock of Revolutionary fame. The house is a roomy but unpretentious building, and is chiefly remarkable for its enormous library. Thousands of volumes are piled ceiling high in the great room, and Mr. Hoar spends hours and hours among his books.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Timber is being exported from Bosnia to South Africa to be used in rebuilding farms destroyed during the war.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Some men don't even become successful failures.

Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Good health is indispensiable to complete happiness, and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has secured this to me." —MRS. LAURA L. BREMER, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

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THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Governor Pennypacker has reappointed all the old members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, as follows: Representing the State Medical Society, Drs. Henry Beates, Jr., Philadelphia; Hiram S. McConnell, New Brighton; R. W. Ramsey, Chambersburg. State Homeopathic Medical Society, Drs. John J. Detweiler, Easton; Gustave A. Miller, Allegheny; C. S. Middleton, Philadelphia. State Eclectic Medical Society, Drs. C. L. Johnson Baugh, West Bethlehem; L. P. O'Neall, Mechanicsburg; C. M. Ewing, Tyrone. The Governor also appointed J. Charles Port, of Huntingdon, to be Sheriff of Huntingdon county, in place of Sheriff Wilson, who died recently.

The Goodyears have closed a deal for the purchase of 50,000 acres of the best coal territory in the northern section of Indiana county. Most of the land lies in Northwest, East and South Mahoning townships. M. J. McCreight, of the DuBois Deposit Bank, represented the Goodyears in the transaction. According to the terms of the sale, tests will be made and if satisfactory the entire field will be taken up. The landowners will receive a uniform price of $35 an acre for their holdings.

The Stineman Coal Mining Company purchased from George B. Stineman, of South Fork, 750 acres of coal land, the purchase price being $130,000. Among the heavy stockholders of the company are several Philadelphia capitalists.

Fifteen men, some hatless, others coatless, made a break for liberty from the boarding house of Mrs. E. S. Cummings, at Altoona, all on account of the appearance of a health officer bearing a smallpox placard. There were 17 seated at the breakfast table when the health officer appeared, and 15 of that number made good their escape. The two are detained, with the members of the household, until it is shown that the infection, caused by the development of the smallpox case of E. H. Shrow, a boarder, has been removed.

The platinum works operated by J. Bishop & Co. at Sugartown, were destroyed by fire. The blaze is supposed to have been started by robbers. The house of Mrs. Edwin G. Coxe, just north of the establishment, was also burned, with all the contents with the exception of the parlor furniture. Residents of the place formed a bucket brigade and saved other property. The loss on the platinum works is about $8000, partly insured. Mrs. Coxe loses about $5000 on her house and at least $2000 on contents.

Burglars broke into the home of R. C. Luther, general superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, at Bull's Head. Mr. Luther is in Philadelphia testifying before the Strike Commission. Though a neighbor shot at the robbers, they searched the house, no one being at home. They took two sacks of coal from the cellar, but dropped one of the sacks in their flight.

Rombold Lodge No. 25 has seceded from the Tin Plate Workers' International Association and the members have organized an association for their own mutual benefit. The lodge was composed of over 200 men who worked in the tinning and cold-rolled departments of the Shenango tin mill. The action of Rombold Lodge is considered a hard blow to the Tin Workers' Association, which has head offices at Wheeling.

George Peigh, a Pennsylvania Railroad employe, started from Altoona for Bellwood with a horse and sleigh. Two hours after he left town the liveryman received word that his horse was found dead, the rig having gone over an embankment near Blair furnace. Peigh has not since been seen. It is feared he was injured and wandered off to the mountains.

The entire plant of the Osterburg "News," of Osterburg, Bedford county, was destroyed by fire. The whole building was enveloped in flames when the fire was discovered and nothing was saved. The loss is partially covered by insurance. This is the second time this paper has been burned out within a year.

The home of Andrew McAuley, in North Union township, was burned and two of the smaller children perished in the flames. The mother in her efforts to save her children received probably fatal injuries. The father and two other children were also severely burned.

The gilded axe received by Prsident Roosevelt, it has transpired, was sent by Abram Lane, a merchant of Clay, Lancaster county, whose interest was aroused by an account that he read of the President's ability as a woodchopper.

Burglars blew the safe in the postoffice at Delmont, securing $75 in stamps and $25 in money.

Fire at Beech creek destroyed seven buildings, including the postoffice, causing a loss of $13,000.

Pearl Kettering, aged 17, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide at Sharon by swallowing poison.

At the February term of court in Greensburg, George Killon, his wife and Thomas Roache will be placed on trial for the murder of Louis Ernette, at Jeannette.

While Mackey Lyons was at work on a stone crusher in Bellefonte his clothing caught in a cog wheel. He was drawn through the wheel and thrown out the other side, his arms, legs and body being crushed to a pulp. Lyons was 23 years old.

J. W. Jacobson, a Baltimore and Ohio brakeman, was run down and killed by a train at New Castle.

Lauffer's general store at Manor was burglarized and citizens have organized a vigilance committee.

At Hollidaysburg, Mrs. Rachel Brode and Berry Dodson were convicted of involuntary manslaughter, resulting from the fatal shooting of Ambrose Gelh, during a masquerade party at the woman's home.

Evidence is being collected at Pottsville by the United Mine Workers to show that there were proportionately more arrests of soldiers during the strike than of miners. This will be presented to the Strike Commission to demonstrate the impracticability of keeping good order among a large body of idle men.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Heavy transactions in merchandise are reported, but there is much complaint regarding the slow movement of freight. The situation as to general lines is aggravated by the precedence given fuel over all other freight except live stock and perishable goods. Notwithstanding the extensive increase in transporting facilities during the past year, some roads have been compelled to decline consignments and in many cases where a large number of cars were desired only one was provided. Earnings thus far available for January surpass last year's by 5 per cent. It is conspicuous in practically every section of the country that despite high prices buying is liberal and of the better qualities of goods, while dealings as a rule are on more of a cash basis. Demand for building materials is unusually brisk for the season, and prices of lumber at the South have advanced.

Although fortunate sections are receiving a better supply of fuel, the situation is still serious, and many pig iron furnaces have been added to the idle list.

Trade in leather is better, domestic shoe manufacturers operating on a more liberal scale, while export sales of sole are increasing.

As to cotton goods, the situation grows steadily stronger, demands for immediate needs preventing accumulation of supplies and leaving an increasing number of orders unfilled. A few open advances in quotations are recorded, while a quiet curtailment of discounts is reported in progress. Export buying has practically ceased. With the exception of a few of the finest grades woolen goods for the fall of 1903 are now fully opened.

Firmness has characterized the course of the leading staples, an abundant demand being in evidence, while available supplies are restricted by traffic conditions.

Failures for the week number 265 in the United States, against 301 last year, and 27 in Canada, compared with 28 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3 35a3.55; best Patent, $4.80; choice Family, $4.05.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 83¾c; Philadelphia No 2, 82a82¾c; Baltimore No 2 82c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 59c; Philadelphia No. 2, 54a55c; Baltimore No. 2, 58c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 44c; Philadelphia No. 2, 42a43c; Baltimore No 2, 43c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $19.50a20.00; No. 2 timothy, $18.50a19.00; No. 3 timothy $16.50a17.50

Fruits and Vegetables.—White Potatoes—With receipts less liberal and quite an improvement in the demand, the market rules steady and firm. Apples—All good to choice fruit trees of fungus are in good demand. Cabbage—with quite a falling off in the receipts, there is a much firmer feeling on all good to choice stock. Sweet potatoes are in ample supply for present needs; the market rules quiet but steady. We quote: Cabbage—Danish large, per ton $8.50a9.50; domestic, per ton $7.00a7.50 Potatoes—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu 65a68c; Eastern per bu 65a 68c; Eggplant, Florida, per orange box $1.00 a1.25. Onions—yellow, per bu 65a70c; red, per bu 60a65c. Celery, per doz 25a40c. Apples—Eastern, good to choice, per brl $2.00a3.00; Western, do do do do $1 75a2.50; No. 2 all kinds $1 00a1.25. Sweet Potatoes—Potomac yellow, per brl $2.25a 2 50; North Carolina, yellow, $2.25a2.50; Eastern shore yellow, $2.00a2 25. Yams, yellow, $1.50 a1.75.

Butter, Separator, 28a29c; Gathered cream, 27a28c; prints, 1-lb 30a31c; Rolls, 2-lb, 30a31c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 28a29c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 23½a24c.

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 14¼a14½c; medium, 36-lb, 14¼a14¾; picnics, 23-lb, 14¼a14¾c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 12a12½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; Turkeys, 14a15c; Ducks, 12a13c

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 11a12c; cows and light steers 8½a9c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 9½c; bulk shoulders, 9½c; bulk bellies, 10½c; bulk ham butts, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 10½c; sugar-cured breasts, 12½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10½c; sugar-cured California hams, 10c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and under, 14¼c; refined lard tierces, brls and 50 lb cans, gross, 10½c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 15a20c lower, good to prime steers $4 50a 585; medium $3 25a4 50; stockers and feeders $2 25 a4 50; cows, $1 40a4 40; heifers $2 25a 4 75; Texas-fed steers $3 50a4 40 Hogs, Mixed and butchers $6 25a6 60; good to choice, heavy $6 60a6 90; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice wethers $4 40a5 00; Western sheep $4 25a6 25.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice $5 25a5 40; prime $5 00a5 20. Hogs, prime heavy $6 80a6 85, mediums $6 65; heavy Yorkers $6 60a6 65. Sheep steady, Best wethers $4 50a4 60 culls and common $1 75a2 00; choice lambs $5 75a5 90

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

One's share of the world is 23 1-2 acres.

Great Britain has 500 physicians who are women.

Rawhide is now used for pinion wheels and mauls.

The deaths from storms and floods in 1902 were 12,000.

The five volcanoes active during last year destroyed 65,000 lives.

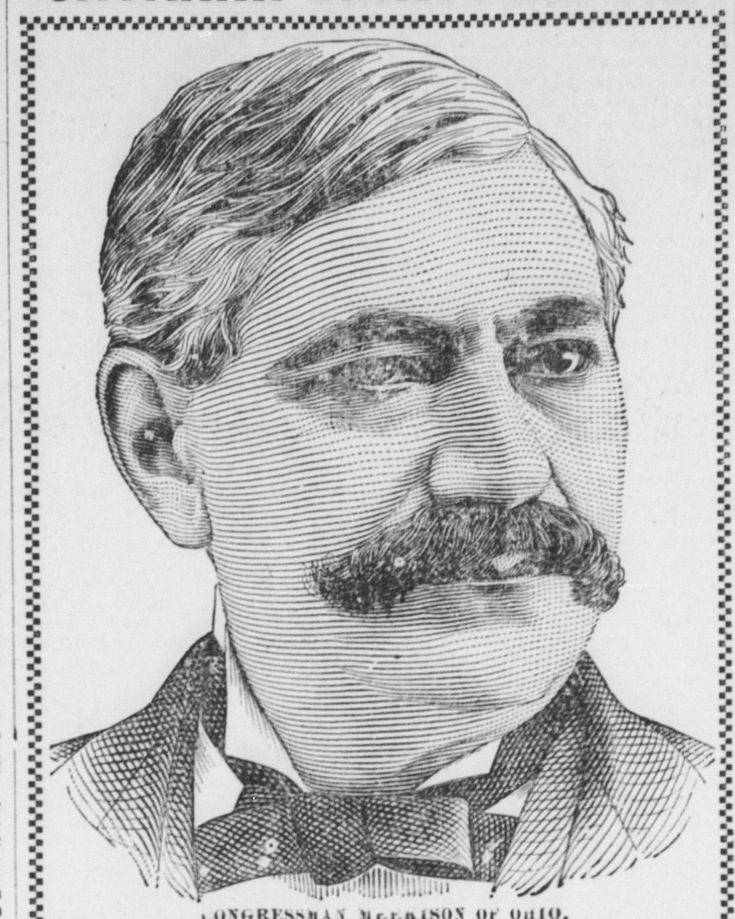
There was a sudden and stratling increase in suicides among women last year.

The United States imported last year more than $40,000,000 worth of raw silk.

The Electrical World puts the value of electrically produced goods for 1902 at $140,000,000.

Cuba has ordered two new revenue cutters at $100,000 each, not from the United States but from England.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh, with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison. Member of Congress.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, and sore, inflamed throat.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna, properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR A FREE PE-RU-NA ALMANAC

The deaths from storms and floods in 1902 were 12,000.

PISO'S CURE permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The fellow with the gift of gab is apt to give himself away.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Few men can lose their money and retain their popularity.

Any one can dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES; no experience required.

Perhaps two may live as cheaply as one, but somehow or other they never do.

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC BEST FOR THE BOWELS 10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SHRUBS, ROSES GRAPE VINES, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

Catalogue sent on application. A nice lot of Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks Full blooded Cockerels and Pullets at $1 each Also pure POLAND CHINA SHOATS, three months old at $6.00 each.

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., Hallsboro, Va.

Rheumacide

Is the Standard Rheumatic Remedy.

The ONLY compound on the market that cures this terrible disease without doing irreparable harm to the digestive organs.

UNEQUALLED as a BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS IT.

FREESTATE, S. C., Aug. 18, 1902.

Gentlemen:—I had rheumatism for about twelve years. Great deal of the time I had to use crutches or cane. Was confined to bed, nearly helpless, three months at a time, several times. Last spring I began to take "RHEUMACIDE." I used two bottles before I noticed any benefit. Altogether I used seven bottles and the cure seems to be complete, as I have had no symptoms of rheumatism since. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine. B. F. FENIGAN.

For sale by Druggists, or sent expressage prepaid on receipt of $1.00.

Bobbitt Chemical Co., - - Baltimore, Md.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLES

repeat. They don't jam, catch, or fail to extract. In a word, they are the only reliable repeaters. Winchester rifles are made in all desirable calibers, weights and styles; and are plain, partially or elaborately ornamented, suiting every purpose, every pocketbook, and every taste.

WINCHESTER AMMUNITION

made for all kinds of shooting in all kinds of guns.

FREE—Send name and address on a Postal for our 104-page Illustrated Catalog.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Juvenile Gallantry.

He was a tiny little fellow, surely not more than five years old, and as he called for his afternoon papers at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets many people gazed at him with mingled amusement and pity. He had long brown curls, wet with the drenching rain, and his shrill little voice had a baby lisp. A very stout, elderly woman, apparently weighing close to two hundred pounds, paused at the south side of Market street and looked askance at the miniature river of slush and water and at the passing procession of wagons and trolley cars. The little newsboy was quick to size up the situation. Running up to her he exclaimed,—

"Don't be afraid, lady, I'll help you across." Reaching up his tiny little hand he clutched her by the arm, and together the ridiculous pair threaded their way to the opposite curb. Then the stout woman opened her purse, gravely handed the little fellow a coin and disappeared in the Reading Terminal.

Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., has been elected an honorary member of the Royal United States Instruction for life, in acknowledgment of his valuable contributions to the literature of the British Navy.

The five volcanoes active during last year destroyed 65,000 lives.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER BNUG IT PAYS

BEAUTY AND PURITY

Ancient and Modern Ideas on the Subject. Time and Disease the Effacing Agents of Beauty. What Has Science Done to Restore the Lily and the Rose?

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny, Plato a privilege of nature, Theocritus a delightful prejudice, Theophrastus a silent cheat, Carneades a solitary kingdom, Homer a glorious gift of nature, Ovid a favor of the gods. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world, and yet none of these distinguished authorities has left us even a hint of how beauty is to be perpetuated, or the ravages of age and disease defied. Time soon blends the lily and the rose into the pallor of age, disease dots the fair face with cutaneous disfigurations and crimsons the Roman nose with unsightly flushes, moth, if not rust, corrupts the glory of eyes, teeth, and lips yet beautiful by defacing the complexion, and fills the sensitive soul with agony unspeakable.

If such be the unhappy condition of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the feelings of those in whom torturing humors have for years run riot, covering the skin with scales and sores and charging the blood with poisonous elements to become a part of the system until death? It is vain to attempt to portray such suffering. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The blood and fluids seem to be impregnated with a fiery element which, when discharged through the pores upon the surface of the body, inflames and burns until, in his efforts for relief, the patient tears the skin with his nails, and not until the blood flows does sufficient relief come to cause him to desist.

Thus do complexional defects merge into torturing disease, and piqued vanity give place to real suffering. A little wart on the nose or cheek grows to the all-devouring lupus, a patch of tetter on the palm of the hand or on the limbs suddenly envelops the body in its fiery embrace, a bruise on the leg expands into a gnawing ulcer, which reaches out its fangs to the sufferer's heart in every paroxysm of pain, a small kernel in the neck multiplies into a dozen, which eat away the vitality, great pearl-like scales grow from little rash-like inflammations in such abundance as to pass credulity; and so on may we depict the sufferings to which poor human nature is subject, all of which involve great mental distress because of personal disfigurations.

If there were not another external disease known, eczema alone would be a sufficient infliction on mankind. It pervades all classes, and descends impartially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the palms of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small watery blister, which discharges an acrid fluid, causing heat, inflammation, and intense itching. Ring-worm, tetter, scalled head, dandruff, belong to this scaly and itching order of diseases. Psoriasis, our modern leprosy, with its mother-of-pearl scale, situated on a reddened base, which bleeds upon the removal of the scale, is to be dreaded and avoided, as of old. Impetigo, barber's itch, erysipelas, and a score of minor disorders make up in part the catalogue of external diseases of the skin. Thus far we have made no allusion to those afflictions which are manifestly impurities of the blood, viz.: swelling of the glands of the throat, ulcers on the neck and limbs, tumors, abscesses, and mercurial poisons, with loss of hair, because the whole list can be comprehended in the one word scrofula.

It is in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors and affections of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate and sensitive, they present to young and old the most successful curative of modern times. This will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of blood and skin humors but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The Cuticura treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. The remedies constituting the Cuticura system will repay an individual scrutiny of their remarkable properties.

Cuticura Soap contains in a medicated form the medicinal properties of Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest and sweetest of emollients, combined with the most delicate and refreshing of flower odors. It purifies and invigorates the pores of the skin, and imparts activity to the oil glands and tubes, thus furnishing an outlet for unwholesome matter, which if retained would cause pimples, blackheads, rashes, oily, mothy skin, and other complexional disfigurations, as well as scalp affections and irritations, falling hair, and baby rashes. Its gentle and continuous action on the natural lubricators of the skin keeps the latter transparent, soft, flexible, and healthy. Hence its constant use, assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, realizes the fairest complexion, the softest, whitest hands, and the most luxuriant, glossy hair within the domain of the most advanced scientific knowledge to supply.

Cuticura Ointment is the most successful external curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a full dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing, and healing the most distressing of infantile humors, and preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet of all ages, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, and hands far more effectually, agreeably, and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients, while free from every ingredient of a doubtful or dangerous character. Its "One Night Treatment of the Hands," or "Single Treatment of the Hair," or use after athletics, cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Of all remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids, none approaches in specific medical action Cuticura Resolvent. It neutralizes and resolves away (hence its name) scrofulous, inherited, and other humors in the blood, which give rise to swellings of the glands, pains in the bones, and torturing, disfiguring eruptions of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair.

Cuticura Resolvent extends its purifying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing and healing. Hence its success in the treatment of distressing humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, which fail to be permanently cured by external remedies alone.

The grandest testimonial that can be offered Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale, due to the personal recommendations of those who have used them. It is difficult to realize the mighty growth of the business done under this name. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world.

To the test of popular judgment all things mundane must finally come. The civilized world has rendered its verdict in favor of Cuticura.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

USE TAYLOR'S Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein nature's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe all Throat and Lung Troubles. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. All Druggists. 25c, 50c and $1.00.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE—1903.

Bellefonte, N. W., John Trafford.
" S. W., P. H. Garrity.
" W. W. George R. Meek.
Centre Hall, F. W. Bradford.
Howard, Abram Weber.
Milesburg, George Noll.
Millheim, F. P. Musser.
Philipsburg, First W., J. W. Lukens.
" Second W., Ira Howe.
" Third W., Edward C. Jones.
South Philipsburg, C. D. Dutcher.
State College, M. S. McDowell.
Unionville, George W. Rumbarger.
Benner, N., L. C. Rearick, Bellefonte.
Benner, S., J. F. Hoy, Bellefonte.
Boggs, N., Ira P. Confer, Yarnell.
Boggs, E., G. H. Leyman, Roland.
Boggs, W., Lewis Alkey, Milesburg.
College Twp., I. J. Dreese, Lemont.
Curtin, William Quay, Romola.
Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills.
Ferguson, W. P., Franklin Bowersox, Penn. Fur.
Gregg, N. P., George W. Ream, Penn Cave.
Gregg, E. P., Frank Fisher, Penn Hall.
Gregg, W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills.
Haines, E. P., E. M. Boon, Feidler.
Haines, W. P., Ralph Stover, Aaronsburg.
Halfmoon, J. H. Griffith, Stormstown.
Harris, Oscar Stover, Boalsburg.
Howard, Jerry Glenn, Mt. Eagle.
Huston, R. D. Ardery, Martha.
Liberty, B. S. Brown, Blanchard.
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker.
Miles, E., Jerry Brungart, Wolf's Store.
Miles, M., W. W. Hackman, Rebersburg.
Miles, W., A. J. Hazel, Madisonburg.
Patton, T. M. Huey, Waddle.
Penn, W. F. Smith, Millheim.
Potter, S., F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.
Potter, N., David K. Keller, Centre Hall.
Potter, W., James W. Spangler, Tusseyville.
Rush, N., W. E. Frank, Philipsburg.
Rush, S., C. T. Kennedy, Retort.
Snow Shoe, E., J. D. Brown, Snow Shoe.
Snow Shoe, W., Wm. Kerin, Moshannon.
Spring, N., James C. Carson, Bellefonte.
Spring, S., Henry Gentzel, Pleasant Gap.
Spring W., John Dunlap, Bellefonte.
Taylor, James F. Goss, Hannah.
Union, S. K. Emerick, Fleming.
Walker, E., J. H. Beck, Nittany.
Walker, M., J. D. Miller, Hublersburg.
Walker, W., Albert Shaffer, Zion.
Worth, C. C. Woodring, Port Matilda.
Secretaries: CYRUS BRUNGART, Chairman.
L. A. SHAFFER.
J. K. JOHNSON.

Spring Mills.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell has shipped his household goods to Portland Mills, where he expects to locate permanently. The family will follow in a few days.

Mrs. J. F. Rearick and daughter spent Sunday in Bellefonte, visiting at the home of H. C. Robison.

The windows for the new Lutheran church have arrived and are being placed. They are handsome pieces of art and are a great credit to the people of that church. Three large triplet windows bear respectively, figures of "Christ the Good Shepherd," "Christ Blessing the Children," and a full length figure of Martin Luther."

A series of union meetings was begun in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last. It is the intention to meet in the different churches as the meeting progresses, and it is hoped they will be well attended.

Rev. Illingworth has returned from Arizona for a visit; he relieved Rev. Haven last Sunday by serving his appointments for him. Rev. Illingworth having been a former pastor here he is well known through this valley.

A car load of coal was received here Saturday by Allison Bros. and another is expected daily. There is a great demand for it and yet no one up to this time has suffered for the want of fuel.

Anna Durst expects to go to Illinois.

Ida M. Condo will accompany Dr. and Mrs. Leitzell to their new home in Elk county. May success go with them.

The sick in this community are all improving.

George Gentzel has employed Peter Auman to revarnish the interior of the house he recently purchased from C. P. Long.

Rev. Kershner held communion service in this place last Sunday morning; he preached a very able sermon to a large congregation.

The Reformed congregation of the Salem church, near Penn Hall, will dedicate their church February 15th. The church was rebuilt last summer and will compare favorably with any church in the valley.

Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Catherine Bell, of Huntingdon, is the guest of her aged father, H. H. Weaver, who is still on the sick list.

Cort Karner and Regina Hubler, of Hublersburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. Sara Charles.

Miss Lisle Acker is visiting for a few weeks among friends at State College.

Among those who attended Mrs. Lizzie Meyers funeral were Dr. H. Hoy, of Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Loganton; Mrs. Regina Jamison, of Lock Haven; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meyer and Mrs. Musser, of Bellefonte.

Miss Lottie Keister returned home Saturday after having spent several months in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sara Leitzell has gone to spend a few months with her daughter, Mrs. Ida Tomlinson, at Clearfield.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—MRS. J. A. MOORE, North Star, Mich. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

Ladie's Fleece lined hose, with light colored feet—Garman's.

Potters Mills.

T. F. Royer joined the prop brigade and is showing the boys how to haul.

We have it from good authority that Dr. H. S. Alexander is going to move to Spring Mills in the spring. That will leave this town without a doctor.

It is said that Daddy Goodwin was testing the ground hog day but missed the date and watched at a skunk hole for the ground hog, but it did not come out.

F. A. Carson and wife made a trip to Bellefonte last week.

S. G. Long and son with Jennie Strong visited the family of M. N. Miller, Centre Hall, on Sunday.

J. R. Close, of Sprucetown, has a pet pig that is so tame that it will jump on his lap and almost talks. That is what kindness to dumb animals will do. John is one of the kindest men in this corner.

There was a gentleman carrying water on Saturday, the ice was treacherous and played him false so down went the gentleman, water and all. He jumped up and looked around to see if any one was looking, but he was seen.

W. W. McCormick, the jolly farmer, says that his team will haul out what some of the fellows will let stand. No doubt it is true as he has as good a team of horses as there is in Potter township.

J. H. Bitner is on the sick list, although not seriously ill.

Peter Smith was in town on Monday, he is furnishing timber in the mountain for a large saw mill that is cutting out his tract.

Ed. Allison's saw mill is being stocked with logs that will be sawed in the spring.

Miss Sarah McClenahan has gone to Philadelphia to visit her brother Harry.

Miss Caroline McClaskey has gone to Tusseyville, where she is doing some sewing.

Mrs. James Armstrong is slowly recovering from the effects of a fall she received a few weeks ago.

All were pleased with the attendance at service in the school house on Sunday, and more so with the able sermon that was delivered by Dr. Schuyler. Hope all will come again.

Miss Grace Alexander, of Burnham, sister of Dr. H. S. Alexander, is greeting her many friends in this place.

Mrs. Ammon Bubb is spending a few days with her parents in this place.

Mr. McCoy and Mr. Bebelhimer made a trip to Mifflin county Sunday.

Asher Stahl and sister Jennie were in town Sunday.

Mrs. H. S. Alexander and Miss Grace Alexander spent Wednesday with friends at Spring Mills.

Boalsburg.

Robert Bailey left on Tuesday morning for Bellevue, where he expects to spend a few weeks with his sister, Mrs. Robert McCrea.

William Stuart left on Tuesday for Pittsburg, where he expects to make his future home. He conducted the store after the death of his father last spring until he sold it to the present proprietor. All wish him success in his new work.

Two sled loads of citizens from this place spent last Thursday evening very pleasantly at the home of Andrew Lytle, who lives near State College.

Services beginning on Wednesday evening will be held in the Reformed church this week. Rev. Kershner, of Centre Hall, will assist the pastor during the week, and Holy communion will be celebrated on Sabbath morning.

Rev. Stonecipher, pastor of the Lutheran church, preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon for Rev. Hepler, he being called away to preach.

The students of the Boalsburg High School are getting ready to hold an entertainment some time during the month of March.

L. Mothersbaugh attended the funeral of Sheriff Irvin, of McAlevy's Fort last Saturday. Mr. Irvin was laid to rest in the cemetery at Huntingdon; he was a soldier and spent four years in the army during the Civil war, being a member of the 49th Regiment and was in twenty-six battles. He started out as color-bearer but at the end of the war he had been promoted to First Lieutenant. He came from a good locality there being seven brothers in the war at one time, and only one killed. Three of his brothers survive him, Miles, of Williamsport; Jerry, of Sistersville, W Va.; Ellis, of Altoona. He was sheriff of Huntingdon during the time of the famous Laporte murder trial.

For Housekeepers.

Those who contemplate starting housekeeping will do well to visit John Smith & Bros. furniture store, Spring Mills. They carry the largest stock of furniture in Penns Valley to select from, in fact you can class them with goods in city stores. The bedroom suits range in quality from medium to quartered oak and polished finish. Stoves and ranges, carpets, oilcloth and rugs, window shades, curtain poles, parlor and mantle clocks. They have entire control of Penns Valley on a combination mattress, no straw, at four dollars. Special sale of wall paper while it lasts. Don't fail to visit their store before buying elsewhere.

Colyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lingle are very proud of the young son who arrived Friday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stamm, of Linden Hall, was buried on Sunday afternoon in the new cemetery at Boals Gap.

Mrs. Levi Stump gave a quilting party to some of her friends Thursday. Among those present were Mrs. John Slack, Mrs. Foster Frazier, Mrs. Samuel Slack and daughter Miss Lizzie, Mrs. George Bitner, Mrs. J. H. Moyer, Mrs. Maggie Barr and Miss Lola Fishburn, of Potters Mills.

The Wert brothers made their regular trips hauling logs to Mr. Bubb's saw mill. Mr. Bubb is kept busy sawing at present.

Korman Spicher, of Philadelphia, was the guest of P. B. Jordan over Sunday.

Mrs. John Hanna and son, Wayne and daughters, Helen and Effie, took a trip to Pardeau, Union county, where they are visiting the former's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. David Bohn and family visited at Jacob Royer's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Runkle and daughter, Mary, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bodtorf and daughter, Helen were guests at the home of James Runkle, at Tusseyville, on Sunday.

Mrs. Reuben Colyer spent several days last week in Williamsport.

Earl Smith, of Potters Mills, spent Sunday afternoon at Colyer.

Conrad Decker and daughters, of Coburn, visited the former's sister, Mrs. Wm. Reiber, last week.

Miss Betty Kimport and friend, of Boalsburg, were guests at Samuel Slack's over Sunday.

C. W. Bunnell, of Milroy, purchased a fine horse from Henry Lingle, of Stone Mill.

Quite a number of young people from Colyer attended the entertainment at Centre Hall Saturday evening.

Miss Ella Smith spent several days last week at the home of W. F. Rockey.

Among those who attended court at Bellefonte this week were J. S. Housman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor and Mrs. John Long.

The services at Zion Hill Sunday evening were well attended, and a very appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. O. S. Buck, of Rebersburg.

Mrs. John Boal, of Stone Mill, fell on the ice Friday and sprained her wrist.

Howard Shadow has purchased a fine range and a chamber suit.

Miss Rosie Kritzer has gone to make her home with Wm. Bair at Tusseyville.

A large bear was seen Sunday night and several of Colyer's nimrods were out early Monday morning but from last reports he had not been captured.

Beech.

The Beech ground hog saw his shadow.

Luther Zettle, of Orangeville, Ill., is visiting his aged mother and brothers. Mr. Zettle is a prosperous farmer, having gone west twenty-five years ago.

Dolan Decker's arm is healing very rapidly and he is able to be around again.

Herbert Gobble is seriously ill with scarlet fever.

Ira Barger and daughter Lottie, of Milroy, are spending a few days with friends in this locality.

H. A. Haugh and wife were to Brush Valley to visit the former's sister, who is seriously ill.

A. C. Confer made a business trip to Lock Haven last week.

Harry Gentzel will move on his father's farm in Penns Valley in the spring.

John Hosterman who has been ill since last fall, is able to be around again and is the Democratic nominee for supervisor. Let every Democrat turn out and elect him, he will make a good supervisor and is deserving of the office.

Farmers Mills.

John Zeller sprained his foot one day last week and has not been able to use it since.

D. H. Rearick hauled some of his implements to Georges Valley last week.

While hauling baled hay last week Miller Goodhart's wagon slipped off the road at Jerry Condo's shop near Spring Mills.

Paul J. Rearick and wife, of Blue Ball, spent Saturday evening with his mother, at the old homestead.

Mrs. Harvey Horner and Grace Armbruster spent a day last week with Mrs. Ira Grossman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Horner were over to Georges Valley last week to see the place to which they expect to move.

Penns Cave.

The Penns Cave post office was discontinued on January 31.

C. P. Long purchased the remaining white pine trees, sixteen in number, from Jessie Long on the Penns Cave farm. Some of the trees measured five feet across the stump. One of the trees was one hundred and fifty feet long, by actual measurement.

Jessie Long and Harvey Rhote are sawing logs into building material, on the Penns Cave saw mill.

Lewis Detwiler, from Pontiac, Washington, who has been in the west 28 years, is at present visiting his uncle, Jacob Detwiler.

Continued from first page.

Miller, coom and fetch your rashines," till in all the companies of the Regimental camp was heard the same loud call of "John A. Miller, coom and fetch your rashines," till it became a great annoyance to Miller; wherever he went he would hear his name with come and fetch your rations, with changes in the wording, hardly suitable among men only, even in a camp of soldiers.

One day in our early war experience while in camp at Lutherville, Md., we sent William Meyer, of our mess, to the commissary for our rations. He soon returned with our allowance, excepting the mess pork, the only meat at the time, which he said he refused to take on account of its being full of maggots, and that none of the boys would have any of it.

We had an indignation meeting in our tent and felt mad at Uncle Sam for trying to feed us on such lively meat. We all went to the commissary to investigate the matter and found the report correct.

Quartermaster Stover gave us a discourse on the nature and habitat of maggots, meanwhile dislodging a number from their "habitat" onto his table. This was a serious business and we were profoundly interested, but our Quartermaster consoled us by saying that our meat would make good soapfat and that he would fry it all out and sell it to the natives for cash.

Georgetown.

Since the recent high water many of the people are trying their luck catching fish.

Daniel Auman, who has been working on a large lumber tract near Jersey Shore, has been called home on account of the illness of his wife.

O. H. Jamison, who had a severe attack of the grip, is able to be around again.

The Wingard hunting party have gone to Poe Valley after bear. No doubt bruin will wish he had done like the ground hog and staid in his winter quarters.

Ella Wingard was a caller at the home of Daniel Hosterman Sunday evening.

Green Briar is on the boom; there will be a pill factory established in the near future which will give employment to many competent persons.

The young people of this vicinity had quite a jubilee Saturday coasting down the mountain road.

College of Music.

Parents desiring their children to have thorough instruction in Music, and well cared for, can find no better place than the College of Music at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa. Pupils from ten years old and from the beginner to the advanced are admitted. Terms begin May 4, June 15 and July 30. For catalogue address
Jan. 22, 1903. 4t. HENRY B. MOYER.

Ladie's wool hose, 25 cent quality, an extra good one—Garman's.

Cut this out and take it to C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills, and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Regular size, 25c. per box.

Writing paper bought by the pound; the only sensible way to buy it; 10, 18 and 20 cent quality, about 110 sheets to a pound—Garman's.

Semi Annual Clearance Sale of Overcoats and Suits, 1-4 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-3 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-2 off;—Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

New Insurance Agency.

To the Public:

I desire hereby to remind my friends, and the public in general, that since my retirement from clerkship in the County Commissioners' office I have purchased the general Insurance Agency of John C. Miller, to which I will give my entire attention.

This agency represents a strong line of Standard Fire Insurance Companies; also Accident Insurance; and is the local office for the "NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO." which has many large policies in this territory and is recognized as one of the best and cheapest.

When considering the matter of Insurance in any form, you can make your wishes known by addressing me by card, by telephone, or calling personally at my office, 2nd floor Bush Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa., and I will promptly supply you with the necessary information and data.

A portion of your patronage is respectfully solicited.

BOYD A. MUSSER.

The EGGS which some coffee roasters use to glaze their coffee with—would you eat that kind of eggs? Then why drink them?

Lion Coffee

has no coating of storage eggs, glue, etc. It's coffee—pure, unadulterated, fresh, strong and of delightful flavor and aroma.

Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.

A Liberal Offer.

The undersigned will give a free samble of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets to any one wanting a reliable remedy for disorders of the stomach, biliousness or constipation. This is a new remedy and a good one. C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

Semi Anndal Clearance Sale of Overcoats and Suits, 1-4 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-3 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-2 off.—Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip,) and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

Japanese and Hudson tablets—extra quality, 5 cents—Garman's.

Last week we announced that we would be ready for business, and now we say . . .

We are in Business

and are well pleased with the patronage given us.

Remember Our Goods Are all NEW

We do not propose to make up our loss by fire by adding profit, but we propose to make up the loss by increase of sales. To do this we will endeavor

To Please Customers.

If you have not been here, come to see us; if you have been here come back.

H. F. ROSSMAN, Spring Mills.

Seasonable Goods Seasonable Prices

We have a line of goods that are entirely seasonable. Ours is everybody's store, with special prices to none—all prices are low enough to be termed bargains.

GROCERIES
and—
DRY GOODS

are the principal articles now needed in the household. These goods are here and are sold at the lowest possible price.

WOOLEN GOODS

at the right prices. Come to see us.

C. J. FINKLE
Spring Mills, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON [illegible]

7.37 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

9.5 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton and intermediate stations. Week days to Tamaqua, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

3 p. m.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.50 p. m., Baltimore, 6.09 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.54 p. m.—Train 32. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 2.55 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.18 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars through Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.3 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.35 a. m., (10.28 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 2. (Daily.) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily.) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 58	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 42
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 35
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 31
2 05	6 50	Millmont	8 45	4 24
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 35	4 13
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 06
2 31	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 41
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 58
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 02	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a. m., 1.15 3.15 and 7.50 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.50 a. m. 10.03 a. m. 5.00, 5.32 p. m. and 8.07 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.56 and 10.01 a. m. and 4.50 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.37 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD, General Passenger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	June 25, 1900	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. At	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
†7 05	†2 40	†6 45	BELLEF'NTE	9 25	5 15	9 35
7 11	2 51	6 59	Nigh	9 12	5 02	9 22
7 16	2 56	7 01	Zion	9 06	4 56	9 16
7 23	3 03	7 07	Hecla Park	9 00	4 50	9 10
7 29	3 05	7 09	Dunkles	8 58	4 48	9 07
7 29	3 09	7 13	HUBLERSB'G	8 54	4 44	9 03
7 33	3 14	7 17	Snydertown	8 50	4 40	8 59
7 33	3 15	7 19	Nittany	8 47	4 37	8 56
7 37	3 17	7 21	Huston	8 44	4 34	8 53
7 41	3 21	7 25	LAMAR	8 41	4 31	8 50
7 43	3 23	7 27	Clintondale	8 38	4 28	8 47
7 47	3 27	7 31	Krider's S'n g	8 33	4 23	8 43
7 51	3 31	7 35	Mackeyville	8 28	4 18	8 38
7 57	3 37	7 41	Cedar Springs	8 22	4 12	8 32
8 00	3 40	7 44	Saloma	8 20	4 10	8 30
8 05	3 45	7 50	MILL HALL	†8 15	†4 05	†8 25
11 45	8 40		Jersey Shore	3 2		7 40
12 20	9 10	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50		†7 10
†12 29	11 30	Lve	Arr.	2 30		
		(Philad. & Reading Ry.)				
7 30	6 50	PHILA		†8 56	11 26	
10 40	9 02	NEW YORK		†4 25	7 30	
		(Via Philad.)				
10 40		Ar New York	Lv	4 00		
		(Via Tamaqua)				
P. M.	P. M.					

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 27
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 35
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 40
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 "	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	Int	7 28	11 28	5 05
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.
†Daily except Sunday.
P. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Acetylene Gas - - -
will light your
Homes
Churches
Stores
Offices
cheaper than Coal Oil by using the .....
Martindale Acetylene Generator.
For further information and reference address—
J. S. ROWE, Centre Hall.
Representing—
KINNER MAN'F'G Co., Warren, Pa.

ATHLETICS IN ENGLAND.

They Arouse Great Enthusiasm and Produce Strange Trophies.

Athletics attract much more attention in England than in America. The people are more enthusiastic, and it is not unusual to see 15,000 or 20,000 people attending the games. There are sports three and five times a week, so that an ambitious runner can fill his trophy room with any number of suitable prizes. An American champion has no idea of the reception that awaits him. The many sports committees attend him, and he is shown the hospitality of the cities.

It is no extraordinary thing to be invited to a dinner in your honor or to stay a few days with the lord mayor of the city. All of these affairs, one must admit, are a great handicap to his training.

The prizes abroad are, as a general rule, very valuable, much more so than in America. They are not wholly confined to silverware, such as cups and the like, but it is nothing extraordinary to see an athlete departing from the races with a sewing machine or hatrack, and in some cases I have seen orders for beds. The lucky competitor, as a rule, can have any article he desires, and, as many British athletes are married, they generally take the most serviceable article.—Arthur F. Duffey in Outing.

Two of a Kind.

"My word, Fitznoodle," said a war office clerk, according to the London Express, to a colleague who sat at the next desk, "just look at that workman on the roof of that building over the way."

"What's the matter with him?" inquired Fitz, glancing through the window at the individual indicated.

"Matter," retorted the other, "why, I've been watching the lazy beggar for the last twenty-five minutes, and he hasn't done a stroke of work all the time."

At the precise moment at which the above conversation occurred a British workingman was addressing his "mate."

"Sy, Bill," he remarked in a tone of deep disgust, "d'ye see that 'ere loafin' war offis clurk, in that room darn there? S'elp me, if Hi ain't bin a-watchin' 'im fur nigh on arf a hower, an' the bloomer's done nothin' but stare hout o' the winder the 'ole blessed tyme. That's the sort o' chap as we pys taxes ter keep!"

East Indian Children.

East Indian children from their tenderest years are more carefully trained in certain respects by their mothers than the children of the most civilized peoples. The moment the youngest baby ceases nursing its lips are closed by its mother. If the baby does not keep them closed, she uses mechanical means rigidly and even cruelly. When the baby is put to sleep, it is strapped on to a board, its head slightly raised and its chin lowered, which tends to keep the mouth shut. The result is that when the teeth are forming and making their first appearance they meet and continually feel one another. Thus they take their relative positions and that healthful and pleasing regularity that gives to the American Indian as a race the most manly and beautiful mouths in the world.

Not Much of a Showman.

The showman's little boy had a Noah's ark which he examined with some contempt.

"Say!" he exclaimed at last. "Noah wasn't much of a feller, was he?"

It was suggested to the youngster that Noah succeeded in gathering together a pretty good menagerie.

"Good!" exclaimed the boy scornfully. "Huh! Where's the two headed calf and the six legged goat and the ishthyosaurus and the elegiantopard and the magnicintelope? Why, if Noah set up as a showman in these days he couldn't make expenses."

"He couldn't?"

"Of course he couldn't. Why, say, he didn't have a thing in his ark except animals that actually exist."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Shelley Liked Plums.

The poet Shelley was walking one day in London with a respectable solicitor when Shelley suddenly vanished and soon after as suddenly reappeared. He had entered the shop of a grocer and returned with some plums, which he offered to the attorney with great delight. The man of fact was as much astonished at the offer as Shelley was at his refusal.

Why the Razor Was Dull.

"I wonder what makes my razor so dull," said a man, looking at the blade he had so carefully sharpened only a day or two before.

"Why, father," spoke up little Johnnie, playing marbles on the floor, "it was just beautiful and sharp only this morning when I made my wooden boat with it."

Behind the Scenes.

"Hurry up, Rowland," called the leading lady, "the people are mad because we are keeping them waiting."

"Then I will not go on at all," stormed the heavy tragedian.

"Why not?"

"Because I refuse to play to a madhouse."—Chicago News.

A Self Evident Fact.

"Time was," said the tramp sadly, "when I owned a big plantation.'

"You seem to have a good deal of real estate on your hands yet," replied the woman of the house, casting a cold and sarcastic eye upon his grimy paws.—Washington Times.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom and will see the defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled.

Centre Reporter, $1.00 per year, in advance.

SYMMES' HOLE.

The Peculiar Theory That Was Once Advanced by a Scientist.

Probably the oddest idea ever for a moment entertained by a scientist was that of John Cleves Symmes concerning the condition of the interior of our globe. Symmes was a jurist, a scientist, or, as the French would say, a "savant," of international reputation, an explorer "on his own hook" and an all round man of letters, yet one would think that some of his ideas must have originated with the king of Bedlam. He believed and lectured before learned college societies in support of his views that the earth consists of from five to seven hollow concentric spheres and that at the poles there is a round opening entirely through each of the several spheres.

According to this queer theory, these spheres are placed one inside the other, like a nest of crockery ware, with an open space of a few hundred miles between each. Furthermore, he believed that both the outside and the inside of each of these bubblelike spheres are inhabited, which would give not less than ten and probably fourteen "theaters of action" instead of the one habitable surface with which we are all acquainted to a greater or lesser degree. Symmes lived for many years near Newport, Ky.

The Glass We Eat.

"How much glass do you suppose you consume daily?" a physician asked of one of his patients the other day, says the Philadelphia Record, and then went on, in response to the other's interrogative look: "It is a fact that we all swallow each day more or less glass, the manufacturers not yet having reached the point where their product is impervious to the action of fluids. He who drinks beer consumes the most glass. A chemical analysis of any bottled beer inevitably reveals some of glass' constituents. But the water drinker, too, swallows his share. In a carafe or in a glass pitcher have you never noticed the odd line which marks the level that the water has had? Well, that line shows how the water has changed the appearance of the glass slightly by absorbing some of its components. And so every day, when we drink beer or water or milk, we consume a little glass. But it does us no harm. I have yet to hear of any disease that it has ever caused."

Horses With Four White Feet.

In France and I believe in European countries it is a most ominous sign for a rider, and especially a soldier, to want a horse with four white feet. The famous general Lasalle, who was very superstitious upon this point, never knowingly mounted such a horse. The day of his death, after several ominous events which had happened to him that day, such as a broken mirror, a broken pipe, the picture of his wife broken at the very moment when he went to look at it for the last time, he mounted a horse not his own without glancing at the feet. The horse had the unlucky signs. Mounted upon this horse, he was struck by a shot fired at a moment when fighting had ceased by a Croat among the prisoners just taken at the battle of Wagram.

On the other hand, these four white feet are a mark and token of consideration with the orientals, who do not fail to mention the fact in the pedigrees of their horses.

What Is Said About Ears.

You never saw a poet or a painter with large, coarse ears that stand out from the head like extended wings. That kind of an auricular appendage betokens coarseness of mind. A long, narrow ear that lies flat to the head is a sign of pugnacity. Never trust a man with a thin, waferlike ear. He was born a hypocrite, if not a thief. A very small ear betokens a trifling mind, lacking decision. Ears set very high on the head indicate narrowness of mind. A large, well shaped ear that does not spread itself to the breeze is indicative of generousness. Most of the world compellers had large ears and well developed noses. Although there are so many millions of people in the world, no two pairs of ears are alike. Each has a marked individuality.

Military Salutes.

Of military salutes, raising the right hand to the head is generally believed to have originated from the days of the tournament, when knights filed past the throne of the queen of beauty, and, by way of compliment, raised their hands to their brows to imply that her beauty was too dazzling for unshaded eyes to gaze upon. The officer's salute with the sword has a double meaning. The first position, with the hilt opposite the lips, is a repetition of the crusader's action in kissing the cross hilt of his sword in token of faith and fealty, while lowering the point afterward implies either submission or friendship, meaning in either case that it is no longer necessary to stand on guard.

Evading a Law.

When Ben Butler was a young lawyer, the selectmen of Lowell, then a town, issued a mandate that all dogs should wear muzzles. The next morning Ben walked downtown, followed by his big Newfoundland dog, with a very small muzzle tied to the end of its tail. Ben remarked, "My dog is wearing a muzzle."

Followed Orders.

"Max, did you peel the apple that I gave you before you ate it, as I told you to?"

"Yes, ma."

"That's a good boy! What did you do with the peel?"

"Ate it!"

The first day a man is a guest, the second a burden, the third a pest.—Laboulaye.

Laundry soap at 5 cents per pound, 40 per cent. below price—Garman's.

A KING'S POEM.

Autograph Verses by James I. In a Book Owned In Boston.

An interesting volume in the Boston Public library is Montaigne's "Essays," printed early in the seventeenth century, which was owned by James I., the English king who was so largely responsible for the publication of the accepted version of the Holy Bible. The book is the first English translation of the great French author and was made by John Florio, a friend of many of the famous Elizabethan writers, including Shakespeare himself, who drew several suggestions from its pages for well known passages in his plays.

The Boston library copy has a modern binding, but the ancient fly leaf is preserved on which is written the following poem, in King James' autograph:

Here lyeth I nakit to the anatomie
Of my frail hairt, o humane devitie
O trust the Almychtie, lyk the Almychtie's word
O put on me thy robe as guhylom lord
Thou putest once more me in thy blest beliefe
And in my soull thy secretst law engrave.

The queer words and quaint spelling are characteristic of early Scotch poetry, which King James, as a Scotchman himself, took great delight in writing, and perhaps the average reader will have no more difficulty in deciphering the royal meaning than in making out a page in a modern Scotch dialect novel.

Liquid Oxygen.

Liquid oxygen when first formed is milky in appearance owing to the presence of some impurity which may be removed by passing it through ordinary filter paper. When pure, it is of a pale blue color, which, however, is not due, as some have thought, to the presence of liquid ozone, which is of a dark blue color. Liquid oxygen is a nonconductor of electricity, but is strongly magnetic. It may be lifted from a cup by presenting the poles of a strong electro magnet. It seems to have very slight chemical activity, since it will extinguish a lighted match and has no action on a piece of phosphorus dropped into it. It is well known that the A and B lines of the solar spectrum are due to oxygen, and from experiments on the top of Mont Blanc it is thought they are largely if not wholly due to the oxygen in the earth's atmosphere. Professor Dewar showed that these lines come out very strong when liquid oxygen is interposed in the path of the rays from an electric lamp.

The Forgetmenot.

Everybody knows the pretty little forgetmenot and likes the flower more perhaps because of its name than its beauty. How was it so called? The Germans account for it by quite a pathetic romance. It seems that once upon a time a knight and a lady were walking by the bank of the Danube when the latter asked her "gallant gay" to pluck for her a tiny blue flower which she saw growing in the stream. No sooner said than done, but the knight, overbalancing, fell into the river and, owing to the slippery nature of the bank and the weight of his own armor, was carried away by the current. As he threw the flowers ashore to his lady he cried out with his last breath, "Vergiss mein nicht!" ("Forget me not.") And ever since the flower has been looked upon as the emblem of fidelity.

London Police Methods.

This is the modus operandi of London's police: Two citizens engage in a street fight; crowd gathers to see the mill; four "bobbies" appear, working their way through the press with a "by your leave" or "kindly let me pass;" they have neither billies nor guns. Two seize each combatant, leading him aside with no rough hands and arguing thus in chiding tones: "Aren't ye 'shamed o' ye'self? What's the good o' fightin'? Leave scraps to dogs. Now, run along an' behave ye'self. There's a good chap." These words are accompanied by a pat on the shoulder and a gentle shove away from the scene of conflict. Rarely is there an arrest. A brutal clubbing is unknown. The London police are peacemakers.—New York Press.

Moslem Etiquette.

All true Moslems when eating must begin with salt and finish with vinegar. If they begin with salt, they will escape the contagion of seventy diseases. If they finish with vinegar, their worldly prosperity will continue to increase. The host is in etiquette bound to be the first to start eating and the last to leave off. Tooth picking is considered an act of grace in the true Moslem, for the angel Gabriel is reported to have brought a toothpick from heaven for the prophet after every meal. The priests recite certain passages of the Koran before and after lunch and dinner, and also before drinking water at any hour of the day.

A New Clerical Order.

An Oxford correspondent writes: "A friend of mine, a rector in this neighborhood, told me the other day the following: He was preparing some boys for confirmation and asked one of them what were the three orders in the Church of England, to which he received the reply, 'Bishops, priests and demons,' and on my friend making him repeat his answer to see if he had mistaken him the same reply was made."—Westminster Gazette.

Then He Got Mad.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gallacher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried." And then, as he saw a smile go round the room, he grew red in the face and went away angry.—London Tit-Bits.

Some people seem to think you ought to pay rent for the place you occupy in their daily thoughts.—Chicago News.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance ooo

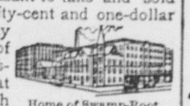
The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That sundry citizens of the county of Centre will present their petition to the court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, at ten o'clock, a. m., representing that the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Road Company, beginning at what is known as the Old Fort Hotel in Potter Township, Centre county, where the same intersects with the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, and extending eastward through the Township of Potter, and village of Spring Mills, through Gregg Township, and borough of Millheim, Penn Township and Haines Township, through the village of Aaronsburg and Woodward, to what is known as the summit on Four Mile Run, in said last named Township, and being at the boundary line between Centre and Union counties, is for the entire distance above named, located in the county of Centre, and that it would be for the best interests of the people of the county for said Turnpike to become a public road, free from tolls and toll-gates, and praying the Court to appoint a jury of five reputable citizens under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1887, and its several supplements; said jury to view and condemn said Turnpike for public use, free from tolls and toll-gates, and to assess the damages to which the owners of said Turnpike may be entitled.

N. B. SPANGLER,
January 8, 1903. 4t. Attorney for petitioners.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Neese, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT W. NEESE,
Jan. 22. Executor, Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Jeremiah Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL, Administrator,
Farmers Mills, Pa., January 15, 1903.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Samuel Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KORMAN, Administrator,
Penns Cave.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—A house and lot, at Centre Hill. The property contains five acres, and upon which is erected a good dwelling house, stable and outbuildings; also two gardens and fruit trees. It is a very desirable home.

29nov'02. MRS. W. W. ROYER, Centre Hill, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE—There will be sold at public sale at the residence of the undersigned, in Penn township, one and one-half miles southwest of Millheim,

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 10 A. M.

the following personal property: Three good work horses, three year old colt, nine milk cows, some will be fresh by time of sale. Three heifers, five head young cattle, twin two and one-half years old, eleven shoats, two broad-wheeled, four-horse wagons, two-horse platform spring wagon, two two-horse sleds, log sled, Empire grain drill, two spring tooth harrows, two Centre Hall plows, spreads, single trees, etc. Two log chains, Centre Hall corn planter, double corn planter, corn scraper, two small cultivators, three-horse cultivator, mower, good as new, model buckeye mower, Osborne binder, hay rake manure forks, hay forks, rakes, etc. Hay ropes and pulleys, double set harness, set single harness, six set horse gears, lines, bridles, lot of potatoes, by the bushel, barrel vinegar, chopping machine, together with a lot of household goods.

JACOB BREON,
H. H. Miller, auctioneer. Millheim, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE—One and one-fourth miles south of Earlystown, in Potter township, on the Grossman farm,

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 12 O'CLOCK

Mare, seven years old, with colt, three year old colt, three cows, bull, four head young cattle, four pigs, twenty-five chickens, new favorite fertilizer grain drill, Deering mower, hay rake, good two-horse wagon, platform spring wagon, top buggy, two-seated cutter, new hand cider press, fanning mill, Syracuse plow, harrows, corn scraper, feed cutter, chicken brooder, lot of harness, lot of oak lumber, 2-inch plank, wagon tongues, etc. ALSO household goods—No. 8 range, No. 7 cook stove, copper kettle, vessels, etc., lot of furniture, Howe sewing machine, hunter's tent 14x25 feet. ALSO, ½ acre vacant lot immediately south of Centre Hall borough line, on turn-pike. ALSO, nine acres woodland on Tussey Mountain, adjoining the Kerlin homestead.

JOSEPH GROSSMAN,
Wm. Goheen, auctioneer. Tusseyville, Pa.

FOR SALE—The property in Centre Hall known as the "Daniel Fleisher Homestead" will be sold at private sale cheap, to close up estate. For particulars address

J. S. FLEISHER, Executor,
Jamestown, N. Y., No. 713 Washington St.

FOR RENT—The Dinges Store building is for rent, good location for bakery or general business,

H. W. DINGES,
Jan. 22, 1903. Centre Hall, Pa.

WAGON FOR SALE—A new one-horse wagon, box and lock complete, cheap,—$30.00 cash.

JOHN L. McCLENAHAN,
January 8, 1903. 5t. Centre Hall, Pa.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

An infant's vest at 25 cents that is a stunner—Garman's.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

KREAMER & SON.

A fine full line of . . .
LADIES' & MISSES' SHOES.

A Complete line . . . .
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES.

Please do not forget our . .
FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

"SNAG-PROOF" TRADE MARK

LAMBERTVILLE RUBBER CO.
LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.

We are Still Doing Business
At the Old Stand.
We have no prices to give, but we have
Special Bargains in . . . .
Women's Winter Shoes.
Our Rubber Line is complete, and prices defy competition.

P. V. S. STORE.
Goods exchanged for Produce. . . .
C. A. KRAPE.
Spring Mills, Pa.

The Lamp of Steady Habits

The lamp that doesn't flare up or smoke, or cause you to use bad language; the lamp that looks good when you get it and stays good; the lamp that you never willingly part with, once you have it; that's

The New Rochester.

Other lamps may be offered you as "just as good"—they may be, in some respects, but for all around goodness, there's only one, *The New Rochester.* To make sure the lamp offered you is genuine, look for the name on it; every lamp has it. (300 Varieties.)

Old Lamps Made New.

We can fill every lamp want. No matter whether you want a new lamp or *stove,* an old one repaired or refinished, a vase mounted or other make of lamp transformed into a New Rochester, we can do it. Let us send you literature on the subject.

We are SPECIALISTS in the treatment of diseases of Lamps. Consultation FREE.

THE ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 38 Park Place & 33 Barclay St., New York.

A Stock of Furniture To Suit All Tastes

Making up a Stock of Furniture to suit all tases is no small task, but I have succeded. The popularity of my store as a destributing center of—

BEAUTIFUL
WELL-MADE
FINELY FINISHED

Furniture never diminishes. The satisfaction expressed by those who have bought here is gratifying to us, and an additional recommendation to intending purchasers. I am anxious to secure your Furniture Trade, I don't disguise the fact at all, and I am willing to make an extra effort to have you pleased.

I am absolutely positive of my ability to save you money.

Special attention given to the direction of funerals—the most approved embalming methods employed.

MILLHEIM, PA.
COMMERCIAL and BELL TELEPHONES.

S. M. CAMPBELL.

A Farmer or His Son

or a townsman will be hired by us at $60 MONTHLY and expenses, or 30 per cent. commission to take orders for our Farm Seeds, Fruits and Flowers. We sell four grades of fruits, so any competition can be met. Our stock warranted. You do not deliver or collect. Can devote all or part time. We pay you each week. Good chance to earn money this winter. Write for free outfit at once.

Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection.

Livery . . .

D. A. BOOZER, Prop.

Centre Hall - - Penn.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HIGH GRADE . . .

MONUMENTAL WORK

in all kinds of

Marble AND Granite. Don't fail to get my prices.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

A COMPROMISE OFFERED

Latest Plan May Solve the Venezuelan Question.

MINISTER BOWEN WAITING ANSWER.

The Proposition Suggested by a Representative of One of the Allies, Is That for a Short Period of the Year the Allies Shall Exclusively Receive a Percentage of the Custom Duties.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Propositions involving a compromise of the allied powers' contention for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela have been submitted to the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy by their representatives at Washington, and, while no answers have been received as yet, there is reason for the belief that the allies will see a way to accept the latest proposition. This compromise has been suggested by one of the representatives of the allies here, and while it has not formally received the indorsement of Minister Bowen, it is felt that he will not enter serious objections to its adoption, provided the United States and the other claimant nations outside the alliance can be convinced that their own interests in Venezuela will not be substantially injured by yielding to a plan which seems to offer a solution of the present serious hitch in the Washington negotiations.

The details of the proposition now under consideration by the three allied nations are not obtainable, but in a general way it is understood to be a modification of the allies' contention that they be recognized as Venezuela's preferred claimants in the payment of the indemnity. The plan suggested provides that for a short period, perhaps six months or a year, Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall receive exclusively a percentage of customs receipts of the ports of Porto Cabello and Laguayra, and that at the end of this period—the exact length of which is yet open to decision—that all the claimant nations be placed on the same footing, and at the expiration of that time the 30 per cent. of the receipts of these two ports be divided among all the claimant nations in ratio based on the amount of each nation's claim.

The plan is regarded as a compromise which will enable the allies to withdraw their ships from Venezuelan waters without a serious loss of prestige.

Whether the claimant nations outside the tripartite agreement will assent to this scheme is not yet known. The British ambassador called by appointment on Secretary Hay this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and it is believed that some such plan as this was under consideration, the British ambassador wishing to acquaint himself with the exact attitude of the United States regarding Lord Lansdowne's contention for preferential treatment for the allies.

BOY MURDERER GETS 20 YEARS.

Judge Landis, at Lancaster, Pa., Thinks Sentence too Light.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special).—Clarence McCoy and William Guterman, the two Columbia (Pa.) boys convicted of murder in the second degree, were given the maximum sentence of 20 years by Judge Landis, who stated he was sorry he could not make the punishment more severe.

The prisoners are each 20 years of age, and the crime for which they were convicted was the murder of Jacob H. Bostick, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania railroad. After shooting and beating him over the head the murderers placed the body on the track, expecting that a train would run over it and hide the evidence of murder.

The body was discovered a few minutes before the passage of a train.

$1,000,000 DEAL REPORTED.

Chicago Concern May Buy Four Mines of Perry Company.

Clarksburg, W. Va. (Special).—A report is current at Clarksburg that the Perry Coal Company will sell its holdings in this county to the Weaver Coal Company, of Chicago. The price is reported to be $1,000,000.

The Perry property consists of four mines—the Howard, at Wilsonburg; the Perry and Gore, at Adamston, and the Pooz, near Lumberport. The three latter plants are modern and were constructed at considerable cost. In the tract of coal lands is comprised 2,000 or 3,000 acres of the regular nine-foot "Pittsburg vein." It fronts on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Short Line railroads.

Will Work Day and Night.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The three-shift system, by which work will be kept up day and night, has begun in the gun-carriage shop at the Washington Navy Yord. There is an imperative demand for completing the orders now on hand, and this step is taken with a view to expediting the completion of work the orders for which were given over two years. It is the purpose of the naval officials to keep the other shops at the yard in full operation during the entire day and night as soon as sufficient workmen can be obtained.

Fatality on the U. S. S. Boston.

Vallejo, Cal. (By Cable).—The blowing out of a plate in the engine-room of the United States steamer Boston cost Edward Lee Baker his life and another, Concord Tate, lies in a critical condition. The two men were naval machinists and were endeavoring to repair a leaky valve.

David P. Jones Dead.

Pittsburg (Special).—David Phillips Jones, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, retired, died at his apartment at the Iroquois here. As father of modern engineering in the navy Chief Engineer Jones was prominently known throughout the United States. The distinction was earned by his establishment of the engineering department of the Naval Academy. After the course was opened he became one of the professors and was one of the most successful and popular ones ever at the naval school.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's famous 20-hour special between New York and Chicago will be abandoned in order to aid in removing the traffic congestion.

Justice MacLean, of the Supreme Court of New York, has denied an application for separation based on an antemarital error on the part of the wife.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association has issued an appeal through its president, Admiral Dewey, for funds to erect a memorial to Jefferson at the capital.

At the Indianapolis wage conference the operators unanimously voted not to grant the demand of the miners for higher wages and certain changes in the method of mining. The question was discussed and referred to the scale committee.

C. B. Allison, an electrical contractor of Sheraden, a suburb of Pittsburg, was called to the front door of his house and shot down by an unknown person.

The Southern Pacific has reached an agreement with its firemen on the wage question. The increase granted averages between 6 and 12 per cent.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has voluntarily increased the wages of all its machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and car repairers.

An appraisal of the estate of the late Augustin Daly, of New York, shows that it is not sufficient to cover his debts.

Jean Jules Jusserand, the new French ambassador, and his wife reached New York on the French liner La Lorraine.

The schooner Minnehaha sprung a leak and sank at the entrance to Winyah Bay, South Carolina.

The big department store of Wenistock, Lubin & Co., in Sacramento, Cal., was destroyed.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Strike Commission in Philadelphia Attorney Wolverton, for the Reading, announced that at a conference held during the noon recess between John Veith, general mining superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and George W. Hartlein, secretary of District No. 9, of the miners' union, it was agreed that the weighing of coal in the Ninth district, which takes in all of the southern coal field, is impracticable because of the pitching veins. This settles, so far as the lower fields are concerned, one of the principal issues in dispute in the other two regions.

The National Board of Education, which was incorporated by a recent act of Congress, organized by electing W. H. Baldwin, Jr., president. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member of the board. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has given $100,000 for 10 years.

Levy Ankeny, the millionaire banker and farmer of Walla Walla, was elected United States senator by the Washington legislature.

Mr. Abraham Gompers, son of Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, died in Denver, Col.

While crazed by drink at Titusville, Pa., John Fiddler shot and killed his wife, tried to kill his son and then killed himself.

John Beard Allen, a former United States senator from Washington, is dead.

Foreign.

A story is current in the provincial and Berlin papers that the Crown Prince of Saxony is determined to renounce his succession to the throne in favor of his son, George, who is 10 years old.

United States Minister Powell and a representative of the Dominican government signed a protocol to submit an American company's claim to arbitration.

Brazilian generals, with guns and ammunition, have gone to the Bolivian frontier to take command of the Brazilian troops there.

The French Chamber of Deputies, amid a patriotic demonstration, adopted the first chapter of the army budget.

The engineers of the Netherlands Railroad struck, stopping traffic between Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Sousa's Band played American airs in Waterloo Castle, London, for King Edward.

Serious floods have been caused in Scotland by the melting of the snow.

Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line, explained that the French Line has renewed the usual traffic agreement, but has not entered into the shipping combine.

Dr. van Lynden, the Dutch foreign minister, announced that Carnegie's offer of $250,000 for a library for the International Court of Arbitration had been rejected.

Countess Isabella Wesierska Kwilecki was for the second time arrested in Berlin on the charge of palming off a bogus child as the heir to a large Polish estate.

Foreign Minister Prinetti, of Italy, had an attack of paralysis while attending a conference of the ministers with the King at the Quirinal.

An American chamber of commerce was organized with 101 members, who are engaged in business in various German cities.

The Crown Princess of Saxony has been excluded from all rights and dignities of a member of the Saxon royal house.

It is reported that Ben Hamara, the pretender to the throne of Morocco, has been defeated.

Financial.

The Reading is producing an average of 33,000 tons of coal daily.

Standard Oil brokers freely sold St. Paul when it had risen to 179.

St. Paul Railroad is putting Eastern freight in storage, the railroads being so badly blocked.

European exchange rates were unchanged, money conditions running smoothly despite Venezuela.

Storage battery jumps about very nimbly. It is so closely held the insiders can do anything they care to with it.

Chicago Great Western is to be transferred to one of the big railroad systems, says Vice-President Oppenheim.

Of seventy-nine independent tin plate mills only eighteen are now running owing to a reduction from $4 to $3.60 a box. There are 227 out of 264 trust mills in operation.

$50,000,000 WAS IN DANGER

Fire in United States Assay Office, New York City.

BLAZE STARTED IN WOODEN FLUE.

The Employes Hastened to Save the Millions of Treasure Before Looking for Their Own Safety—Damage Was Slight to the Building—Cause of Fire Unknown—Building an Historic One.

New York (Special).—Fire broke out in a laboratory on the second floor of the United States assay office, which is next door to the Subtreasury, and destroyed a portion of the roof and upper story and some apparatus. Chief Assayer Torrey said the loss on the apparatus probably would not exceed $2000, and that the loss on the building would be nominal. He thought the business of the assay office, which amounted to about 75 assays a day, would not be interrupted longer than three or four days.

Mr. Torrey believed that nitric acid, which is used in testing bullion, was the cause of the fire. He said it might have eaten into the wooden flue which leads from the glass basins when the gold and silver bars are melted and subjected to chemical action.

The flames, which were first seen in one of these flues, soon got beyond control. An alarm was turned in, and the 65 government employes in the building hastened to save the millions of treasure in their care. There was about $40,000,000 in bullion in the vaults and about $1,500,000 lying outside in various parts of the building. The $1,500,000 and about $100,000 in a melted state, as well as the books of account and record, were hastily locked in the vaults.

Then the employes hurried out of the building for their own safety. Assayer Torrey, who has been employed in the building for 40 years, said it was the first serious fire in the assay office. Several times the flues for conducting the fumes up the chimney had caught fire, but the flames always had been put out easily by men in the laboratory.

The building used by the assay office is historic. Before it began to be used as an assay office, 40 years ago, it was a government mint, and for a time it was the United States or Government Bank. The structure is of gray stone and brick and very old-fashioned.

CUBA CLAIMS ISLE OF PINES.

Governor Nunez Says Americans There Must Pay Taxes.

Havana (Special).—General Nunez, Governor of the Province of Havana, in which the Isle of Pines is included, stated that the Government had directed the municipal officials in the Isle of Pines to collect taxes which the American residents there decline to pay.

In default of payment the officials will have recourse to the courts for the collection of the money. Governor Nunez attributes the memorial on the subject, recently sent to Washington by the American residents, solely to land speculators who, he alleges, misinformed the buyers to the effect that the island was bound to belong to the United States.

The Cuban officials do not believe that the United States desires the Isle of Pines. They say that, aside from sentimental considerations, Cuba's only advantage in continuing her sovereignty over the isle will be the prevention of an easy means of smuggling through the Isle of Pines into Cuba, which smuggling would be carried on if the former were in the possession of the United States.

CARS CRASH AND TAKE FIRE.

One Struck Wagon, Went Back And the Other Ran Into It.

Pittsburg (Special).—One of the worst wrecks the Pittsburg Traction Company has experienced since its organization occurred here. A score of passengers were injured and two cars were destroyed. Traffic was stopped for several hours. Eight victims are in a hospital, the others having been taken to their homes.

A car on the Homestead branch was on its way to Pittsburg. Just as it passed Forward avenue it struck a huckster's wagon. After going some distance it was backed up the hill to learn what damage had been done. Just then it was met by a second car coming down the hill at a terrific speed.

When the collision occurred the trolley wires were crossed, causing a fire which consumed both cars. Fortunately all of the injured passengers were taken out before the flames reached them.

Young Postoffice Robbers.

Newark (Special).—Commissioner Jones had before him George Melius, 14 years old, of Minebrook, charged with recent robberies of the Minebrook postoffice. Two other boys, aged 9 and 10, were implicated, but on account of their youth, they were not arrested. Melius pleaded guilty and was remanded. The boy had been janitor of the district school, and had learned that they key of the schoolhouse door fitted the door of the postoffice.

Selected to Kill King.

Barcelona (By Cable).—A Belgian Anarchist, named Martin, has been arrested in this city. He has confessed that he was selected to kill the King of the Belgians, but was prevented from carrying out the deed by being arrested during the strike in Barcelona a year ago.

South China to Secede.

Hongkong (By Cable).—The revolutionary movement which led to the arrest here of seven Kwangsi rebels is said to be a very serious attempt to overthrow the central power and establish a separate government in the South of China. None of the arrested men is prominent; the real leaders are said to be in the interior collecting forces. The revolutionary organization embraces the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kwei-Chau and Fokien. The insurrectionists are posing as reformers and are anxious to secure foreign sympathy.

WITH THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Accepts Statehood Rider.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture agreed to place the Omnibus Statehood bill on the Agricultural Appropriation bill as a rider.

This proposition was strongly antagonized, but it carried by a two-thirds vote. Senators Henry C. Hansbrough, Addison G. Foster (Wash.) and M. S. Quay (Pa.), Republicans, and William B. Bate, Henry Heitfeld and F. McL. Simmons, Democrats, voting in the affirmative and Senators Redfield Proctor, J. P. Dolliver and J. V. Quarles, Republicans, in the negative.

Senator F. E. Warren (Wyo.) and H. D. Money (Miss.) were absent and were not recorded. It is stated, however, that Senator Money would vote for the amendment if present.

Includes General Staff

The army appropriation bill was reported to the Senate amended in various particulars, the most important additions providing for the retirement with an advance rank of officers who served in the civil war, and for the creation of a general staff. The retirement amendment is in the exact language of the bill recently reported by the Senate Military Committee, while the staff amendment is in the language of the staff bill recommended by the Secretary of War, with the Military Committee's amendments added.

The committee recommended increases aggregating $3,366,000, the total carried by the bill as reported being $77,241,277.

Free Postage for Blind.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads has directed Mr. Boutell, of Illinois, on motion of Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, to report favorably a bill to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind. It allows the transmission of all reading matter in raised characters for the blind through the mail free of charge when sent by public institutions for the blind as a loan to blind readers or when returned by the latter to such institutions.

The bill was passed by the Senate June 25 last, and will very probably pass the House at an early day.

Marking of Confederate Graves.

The House Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably a bill to appropriate $61,500 for marking the position of the regular organizations, infantry, artillery and cavalry, on the Gettysburg battlefield. The positions of the volunteer organizations were marked by the States. The committee also ordered a favorable report upon the Foraker bill to appropriate $200,000 to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in Northern prisons.

Sovereignty Over Isle of Pines.

Senator Carmack introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether the government of Cuba is exercising the right of sovereignty and control over the Isle of Pines; whether steps have been taken to transfer the island from the United States, and, if so, what steps have been taken to protect the property of citizens of the United States on the Isle of Pines.

Wellington's Wealth Limit.

Senator George L. Wellington, of Maryland, introduced an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the holding of fortunes exceeding $10,000,000 by any one individual in the United States.

In case of such holding the amendment provides that "the excess shall all be condemned, whether or not as a public nuisance, a public folly or a public peril, and be accordingly forfeited into the United States Treasury."

Statues Are Accepted.

The statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson, gifts of the State of Maryland for Statuary Hall, were formally accepted by the Senate and House. Speeches were delivered in both bodies and resolutions adopted.

$100,000 for the President.

Representative Bristow, of New York, introduced a bill increasing the salary of the President of the United States from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum. The bill provides that the increased salary shall be effective on and after March 5, 1905. The bill seeks to amend the act of 1874, which increased the President's salary to $50,000.

In the Departments.

An important conference was held at the White House between the President, Secretary Hay and Senator Cullom regarding the status of the Panama Canal Treaty.

The Gridiron Club gave its annual dinner, one of the features being hits at the expense of J. Pierpont Morgan, who was one of the guests.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill was discussed in the House.

The President sent to Congress a message in relation to the currency and the coinage of the Mexican and Chinese governments accompanied by papers from the representatives of those governments. He recommended legislation which would enable the government of the United States to assist in carrying out the proposed arrangement.

The Army Appropriation Bill, which was reported to the Senate, contains the Root Staff Bill as reported from the Committee on Military Affairs sometime ago; also, the Retirement Bill, which was also reported from the same committee.

In the Senate Mr. Hanna moved to disagree to the amendments of the House to the Department of Commerce Bill and agree to a conference. The chair appointed Messrs. Hanna, Nelson and Clay on the part of the Senate.

Representative Bristow, of New York, introduced a bill to increase the President's salary to $100,000 per annum.

In the Senate the resolution offered by Mr. Rawlings calling upon the Secretary of War for information regarding certain trials by court-martial in the Philippines was called up and provoked a lively debate.

Because of the absence of a member the House Naval Committee did not report the findings in the investigation of charge of attempt at bribery preferred by Mr. Lessler.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will give a hearing February 26 on the recent advance in freight rates.

FOR JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

Appeal Issued to American People to Contribute to Fund.

IT IS A NON-PARTISAN MOVEMENT.

Aid Sought on Behalf of Fund for Suitably Perpetuating the Fame of the Author of the Declaration of Independence—Dewey Calls on the People to Help the Undertaking.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, organized for the purpose of erecting at the national capital an appropriate and national memorial to the "author of the Declaration of Independence," through its president, Admiral George Dewey, has issued an appeal to the American people for funds to carry out the object of the association. The text of the appeal is as follows:

Headquarters Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1903.

To the American People:

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association has been organized to take up the long neglected duty of erecting a fitting memorial to the memory of the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

We have here beautiful and costly tributes to the memory of American soldiers, sailors, statesmen, physicians, inventors and philanthropists, and the soldiers and sailors of France are honored, but there is not one tablet to the memory of that great American, Thomas Jefferson.

We ask the people to contribute, according to their ability, to this memorial. Congress will not be asked for money, as we rely solely upon the people, the young and the old, the children and their parents, for the success of the movement.

The character and cost of the proposed memorial cannot now be stated, but it will be appropriate to the greatness of the man and the importance of the document from which his name is inseparable. Rigid economy will be observed in the expenses of carrying on the work. Every contributor will receive a certificate acknowledging his subscription, and carrying with it membership in the association. In time to come these certificates will be "badges of honor."

Contributions, checks, money orders or drafts should be made payable to the order of the treasurer of the association, Mr. Jesse B. Wilson, president of the Lincoln National Bank.

The people will be kept informed of all important actions of the association. Communications addressed to the secretary, Mr. W. S. McKean, will receive prompt and respectful attention.

(Signed) GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral of the Navy,
President.

The association is now complete in its list of officers, every State being represented by a vice-president, and in some cases by a representative on the board of governors, the controlling body. No great movement of a similar character in this country, it is claimed, had as its officers more men of national character and influence than this organization. Prominent men from all sections of the country have become interested in the movement, and have written to the officers of the association expressions of approval.

EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR.

Packing Plant at Fort Wayne, Indiana, is Wrecked.

Fort Wayne, Ind. (Special).—Four men were killed, one fatally and three others seriously injured and half a score others more or less severely hurt in an explosion which wrecked a large section of the Eckhart Packing Company's plant in this city.

The explosion occurred half an hour after operations had begun for the day, and is believed to have been due to an accumulation of natural gas in the cellar beneath the section of the factory destroyed. There were a score of men at work in the several departments of that section of the plant, and scarcely one escaped injury of some sort.

The explosion was terrible, completely wrecking a section of the building 50 by 100 feet and two stories in height. The dead and injured were buried in the ruins and the peril of those yet living was increased by flames following the explosion and the escape of large quantities of ammonia stored in the basement. The property loss will probably reach $15,000.

ANOTHER TRAIN WRECK.

Express and Freight In Head-on Collision—Two Killed.

Hazleton, Pa. (Special).—The fast express train from Wilkesbarre for Philadelphia on the Schuylkill Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad collided head-on with a freight train near Lofty, nine miles south of Hazleton. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were killed; the engineer and fireman and colored porter of the passenger train seriously hurt, and seven passengers slightly injured. Between Hazleton and Lofty there is a single track which is used by both the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads. Through a misunderstanding of orders both trains got on this single stretch of track, and before the engineers saw the danger it was too late to avert the collision.

Wireless Trains.

Berlin (By Cable).—Experiments on the military railroad between Berlin and Zossen in connection with keeping a moving train in continuous wireless communication with the signal station have been completely successful. The Braun system was used.

Congressman Dies of Cancer.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A telegram received here announced the death of Representative John N. W. Rumple, of the Second Iowa district, at the St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Mr. Rumple was afflicted with cancer and had been in the hospital practically all winter.

Charged With Killing Husband.

Hazleton (Special).—Adam Reichert, aged 50 years, died here as a result of bullet wounds inflicted by his wife during a quarrel. Mrs. Reichert is under arrest.

BLUNDER OF OPERATOR.

Score of Lives Lost in Railroad Accident in Arizona.

Tucson, Ariz. (Special).—The failure of Night Operator George Clough, at Vail's Station, to deliver orders to a westbound train, known as the Sunset Limited, caused a disastrous collision at 3 o'clock a. m., between two passenger trains four miles east of Tucson and six miles from Vail's Station.

At last accounts twenty bodies had been taken from the mass of burned and charred wreckage, and it is believed that several more are buried in the twisted and mangled mass of iron and steel.

The first known of the collision was the coming of the tourist car, which broke loose from No. 9 and ran down grade to Tucson, where it was captured.

The westbound train was six miles west of Vailsburg, running at a speed of fifty miles an hour. Rounding a sharp curve the train crashed into the Sunset Limited running forty-five miles an hour.

The crash and the scenes immediately following were beyond description. So great was the impact from the two flying trains that the two engines reared up like animals engaged in combat and crashed the boilers like shells.

Threatened by Mormons.

New York (Special).—Miss Elizabeth Dickinson, a witness in the Hooper Young murder case, has received several anonymous letters warning her that if she gives evidence against the grandson of Brigham Young she will pay for it with her life. Passages from the Book of Mormon are quoted, and she is told plainly that it will imperil her life if she discloses any of the things she learned while a member of the Mormon Church or testifies to having seen Young or Mrs. Pulitzer together at any of the meetings she attended. So alarmed was Miss Dickinson that she took most of the letters to District Attorney Jerome.

Miners Change Their Laws.

Indianapolis (Special).—The United Mine Workers' convention finished changing the constitution and by-laws. The changes are numerous, but only a few of them are of great importance. The changing of the power to vote a strike from the two-thirds membership of the national executive board to a full two-thirds membership of the organization; fixing a uniform initiation fee of $10 for miners and $2.50 for boys between 14 and 16 years of age; providing free admission to the organization for boys that are orphans of union miners, and placing a fine of $10 on officers of local unions that issue transfer cards to miners that are more than three months delinquent, are the most important changes.

Women Lead Coal Raiders.

Chicago (Special).—A mob of nearly 500 men, women and boys held up a Chicago and Northwestern coal train, at Webster avenue, on the Wisconsin division, and carried away the contents of five cars before they were dispersed by the police. Women led the attack, uncoupling the cars in a number of places, and intimidating the train crew. For three hours traffic was suspended, while the mob increased to more than a thousand persons. A riot call was turned in and order finally restored.

A Mexican Tobacco Trust.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—The Mexican Tobacco and Cigarette Corporation, incorporated two weeks ago with an authorized capital of $100,000, filed papers increasing its capital to $12,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is to be preferred, with non-cumulative dividends of 7 per cent. The company is formed to grow and maufacture tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and also to make pipes and other smokers' appliances. The incorporators are Charles N. King, W. M. Greene and Le Grand Bouker, all of Jersey City.

Rush Orders at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—Rush orders were received at the navy yard here from Washington to hurry work on all ships undergoing repairs. The cruiser San Francisco, which has been at the yard for some time, is being repaired, and an extra force of mechanics was placed aboard her to fit her for sea duty. The Prairie is ordered to be ready for service by Saturday of this week.

27,776 Patents Issued in 1902.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1902 shows 49,490 applications, and that 27,776 patents were issued. In addition there were 110 patents reissued, 2006 trademarks registered, 767 labels and 158 prints registered. During the year 23,331 patents expired. The excess of receipts over the expenditures were $159,514.

Whole Family Slaughtered.

Teneha, Texas (Special).—Charles Rowe, his wife and their three children were found dead at their home near here Friday. The three children had been slaughtered with an ax. Mrs. Rowe's throat was cut and Rowe had his throat cut and a stab wound near the heart. The opinion prevails that Rowe killed his family and then committed suicide.

Monument to Murdered Editor.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—In the banks of Columbia subscription lists were opened to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to N. G. Gonzales, late editor of the State. One thousand dollars was subscribed, and it is believed that the fund will reach $5,000 before the end of the week. All Columbia banks are authorized to receive subscriptions.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

In Philadelphia the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission heard additional testimony from the independent operators. The examination of the witnesses by counsel for the miners was conducted with a view of ascertaining the reasons why the independent operators preferred to permit the flooding of their mines rather than grant their employes an eight-hour working day.

A mob of men, women and children seized a train of coal in the suburbs of Chicago.

PURCHASING FERTILIZERS.

Fertilizers will be applied not only this spring, but also on crops seeded later, and even on the wheat in the fall, but many farmers procure the larger portion of their fertilizers at this season. There are some matters connected with the purchase of fertilizers which are overlooked by farmers, and they are the kind of soil, the kind of crop grown on the land the previous year, and the proper selection of the crop for this year. Some soils are rich in potash, while others are deficient, and the same holds true with other plant foods. No one can inform the farmer what his soil requires, as an analysis of a small portion of a field does not always give an indication of the requirements of the whole, for which reason the farmer should endeavor to study his soil and its requirements, which he can do by tests on small plots

It is not unusual for a farm or field to contain available plant food left over from the applications of the previous year, as the fertilizer used may have contained ingredients not suitable for the crop grown, and which were expensive to the farmer because he purchased something not needed. Clover should always be one of the crops used, as it utilizes mostly the mineral elements, demanding little or no nitrogen. It also shades the soil and conduces to the formation of humus, the roots adding much fertility to the land when plowed under, even after a hay crop has been removed. It is believed by some that clover requires no fertilizer. Such is not correct, as clover is greatly benefited by potash. It is also partial to lime in almost any form, even the lime in phosphates benefiting the plants. For the grain and potato crops nitrogen should be used It is the valuable ingredient in nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, blood, tankage, fish and cottonseed meal, and is better known to farmers as "ammonia," though the real value of ammonia is due to its nitrogen If farmyard manure has been applied on the land much will depend not only upon the quantity used, but also upon the manner in which it was preserved, as it may possess but little value or may contain much plant food, according to the substances fed to the animals which produced it.

When procuring fertilizers their value is increased when the plant foods contained are soluble or available. A fertilizer may contain all the ingredients demanded by the farmer, but if they are not available for the plants there will be but little immediate benefit derived. Fertilizers are largely used for giving plants a supply of ready-prepared food that they may make early growth and reach a stage for better resisting the usual dry weather of summer, as any loss of time in the early spring may influence the yields of the crop. All fertilizers should be very fine and dry that they may be easily applied and distributed and they should be broad-casted and not used in hills. Success with the use of fertilizers depends upon the rainfall, and there is more liability of disappointment when the fertilizer is used in rows or hills than when broadcasted, as the latter method allows more water for dissolving the plant food than when the fertilizer is concentrated over a smaller area. —Philadelphia Record.

RAISE GOOD CALVES.

In successfully growing calves I prefer an April calf, of good beef stock. The mother should be well taken care of, fed on plenty of clover hay, ground corn and oats, mixed half and half. Let the calf have the finest milk that it wants, then take it away from the cow and put it in a stable handy, and where the cow can see it, if it is bad weather. If the weather is nice put the cow on a good pasture of rye, with the calf just over the fence at a straw shed or stack, where it can get the benefit of the sun. The calf should be turned to the cow morning, noon and night for the first two weeks; then the calf will eat, if it is where it can get something green. There should be a small lot of rye fenced off for the calf, and that, with plenty of milk morning and night, will be all that is required for the next two weeks. Then the calf will be one month old.

The first of May there should be a patch of oats ready for the calf, with a box nailed up under a shed, where the calf can go out of bad weather and eat a quart of ground corn and oats, equal parts, morning and night for the next month. Feed just after turning the cow out. During the third month, June, the calf should be treated the same as the second, except a little more ground feed—say, one-half pint more. The fourth month it should have a patch of peas to run in, and the feed should be cut down to one quart, morning and night. The fifth month the calf should have three pints of ground oats and corn and one pint of oil cake or flaxseed meal given just after being turned to the cow, with the pasture increased by letting run on a fresh rye patch. At the end of August, he will be six months old and should be ready for the market at top price for calves. I should have said at the end of two weeks the calf should be trimmed and dehorned, if a horned calf, and during all this time the calf should have fresh, clean water, where it can go and drink at will. —W. M. C., in Indiana Farmer.

CARE OF SPRING LAMBS.

The young lambs require the most thoughtful attention of the shepherd, for half the year's profit may depend upon the manner in which they are reared and fattened for market. They need to be protected and nourished so their growth will be continuous and rapid. It is the condition of the lambs and not their number which will determine the profits of the business. There will be some weakly lambs from the start, and they should be fed away from the others with special reference to their needs. Sometimes these may turn out to be as profitable as the more robust ones The earlier in the season that one can get the lambs ready for market, with an average weight of sixty to seventy-five pounds, the greater are his chances for profit. The ewes must receive considerable attention also, and their feed must be carefully selected while the lambs are running with them.

There is probably no better way to make grain more profitable than feeding it to young lambs, which can be sold in the early markets. Not only this, but one is sure of getting quick returns. A few weeks or months and then the returns come in, and at once is ready to reinvest the capital in more stock or crops. In the spring of the year it will pay to feed the young lambs for market good grain just as soon as they will eat it, and continue to do so up to the time of marketing Good grain food will produce plumpness and fatness of the carcass, which nothing else can equal, and the butcher looks to these in his good lambs. Thin, scrawny lambs, no matter what they weigh, do not come to market with high recommendations. They are handicapped, and will in most cases bring a little less per pound than the plump ones.

A good mixture of grain is made of corn meal and oats in equal parts, and either fed whole or ground to a coarse mixture. A good deal depends on the age of the lambs. This fed daily so they can have access to it as stated periods, where the ewes are fed, will generally keep the lambs in good condition. They should also have access to good grass when the season is advanced sufficient. Good blue or orchard grass is relished by them, and later the clover when it clothes the fields with its luxuriant yield. With grass and hay in plenty and grain sufficient to strengthen and fatten them, they should take on growth rapidly and prove profitable investments.—Wallace Simmons, in American Cultivator

THE BROOD SOW.

I advocate a liberal feeding of the brood sow. If she is thin in flesh, a judicious mixture of corn as a part of her ration; if she is excessively fat, I would give her no corn, but would feed her liberally during that time on ground oats, millstuffs, etc., and I come now to what I conceive to be a serious problem confronting the breeders of pure-bred Poland-China hogs, who are engaged in the business of selling brood sows at public auction. The buyers' taste seems to demand that these animals, when sold, shall be in high flesh, practically in show condition.

There is no grain which will produce that result so quickly, cheaply and thoroughly as corn. Therefore, a majority of the breeders feed the brood sows which they are feeding for sale into a condition so that they would be classified readily in the stock yards as choice heavy, but are certainly in anything but a condition favorable for the production of healthy, vigorous pigs. A majority of these sows are sold less than 60 days before the time when they are due to farrow, and one cannot hope, by however judicious dieting, to overcome in that time the effects of the heavy and long continued feeding on a corn diet.

But if you cannot sell your sows if they are thin, what will you do? I answer, deny yourself, if necessary, perhaps so large a margin of profit, and taking a longer time for preparing your sows for sale, feed them more liberally upon soft feeds. A brood sow can be made to look very well upon a diet composed of one-third corn and two-thirds to three-quarters ground oats, mill stuff, etc., moderately fed for a considerable time; while as a breeder she will be infinitely more profitable to the purchaser and of much more lasting benefit to your trade, than if fed a much shorter time upon the heavier diet.—H. L Sweet, in American Agriculturist.

A Scurvy Trick.

A story is related of a very odd trick which has just been played by a servant on her mistress who, dissatisfied with her conduct had given her warning, adding that she did not intend to pay her her wages. The young woman, thirsting for revenge, explained her plight to a friend of hers who is a clever mechanic. The man contrived during the lady's absence from home to introduce an electric battery under the mattress of her bed, with instructions to the servant as to how she should set it going, two wires having been also laid down for the current, and when about midnight the lady retired to rest the trick was played on her. Suddenly electrified, the unlucky woman screamed out for help, and after a time the servant made her appearance on the scene, and, laughing merrily at the sorry spectacle thus presented by her mistress, declined to put an end to her misery until she had promised to give her the wages. The lady agreed to do so, but the next morning she went off to the nearest police station with a complaint, and search is being made for the girl, who had prudently left the house in the meanwhile.—Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

IDEAS FOR THE FAIR ONES

THE SHREWD BUYER.

"Yes, I think they're lovely," said the girl in the corduroy gown, in reply to her friend, who had openly complimented her on an unusually fine string of coral, with quaint, old-fashioned clasp to match.

"Heirlooms?" interrogated the admirer.

"Heirlooms? Not much!" laughed the possessor of the corals. "Though, that matter, they may be, too. But if you won't breathe it, I'll tell you how I got them. In a pawnshop! It was such a funny place, on the Bowery. You should have seen it. They had a set of false teeth for sale.

"Oh, yes; I go alone. Of course, the first time I felt not only afraid but foolish, and walked up and down two or three times past the place where there was some of the most fetching silver filigree in the window. Two policemen on the corner eyed me suspiciously, and finally asked me if I wanted to 'hock' anything. I told him I wanted to buy something, but was afraid to go in. 'There's a private entrance round the corner, if you prefer it,' he suggested. I took his advice, and when I found myself in a little coop, with a big, fat man asking me what I wanted—will you believe me?—I forgot all about that filigree, and made a rush for the door and right past the policeman, who, I know, must have thought me crazy. I got over this nervousness, though, and now I don't go in the side doors. I have discovered that they are more popular with those who wish to pawn than those who wish to buy. I walk boldly in the front way, ask for what I want, and Shylock himself couldn't outdo me in driving a bargain. The excitement of it beats shopping on Broadway all to pieces."—New York Tribune.

THE WOMAN OF FORTY.

"To be beautiful should be the object in a woman's career until she is forty, after which she should become a power," was the dictum of a modern French writer. It was also a Frenchman who remarked that a woman past forty should either take the veil or be abolished. Miss Janet Achurch, the well-known actress, rather inclined to the former view in a lecture which she delivered in the Pharos Club on "The Woman of Forty or Thereabouts." The woman who has passed the confines of youth, said the lecturer, has come to be regarded as of much greater importance than she was, say, twenty years ago. The changes in her status can best be seen by consulting the novelists. From the period of Fielding to that of Thackeray the girl of seventeen was always the centre of attraction, and she always disappeared after her wedding day. After Thackeray came the long innings of the woman of thirty.

The woman of forty ought to be the happiest of women. She has peculiar privileges possessed by no other woman. She is not troubled with anxiety like her younger sisters at crossing the borderland of youth. Her future is more clearly defined—for at forty has she not chosen and settled down in her career, irrevocably chosen, too, her man? Loneliness is a bogey. Remorse is the only thing she need beware of. If she has a profession she is at her best at forty. She can act better, paint better and write better. In conclusion Miss Achurch thought that the age of forty should be looked forward to as an inheritance rather than dreaded by every woman.—London Chronicle.

A GIRL'S FIRST OFFER.

There are two extremes, into one of which a girl often falls on receiving her first "offer." The worst and the most frequent of these is that of fancying herself in love, when, in reality, she doesn't care a fig for her lover. The other consists of coquettish pride, which leads her, against the dictates of her judgment and inclinations of her heart, to reject a suitor, however worthy.

When can honest man offer a woman his hand with all the accompaniments of heart and fortune—whether these be exalted or lowly—he pays her the highest compliment in his power.

Undeniably she is complimented, and she must be untrue to her womanhood does she not in some measure feel so, even though her suitor be beneath her regard; but the compliment will be valued very much in proportion to her estimation of the man.

Many a woman has blighted her own life and that of the man she loved by indulging in a passion for coquetry. Having charms of which she is fully conscious, she proudly measures her power and says to herself: "I am equal to great conquests, and shall I thus early be conquered. When I have had a surfeit of these delights, then—"

But the time referred to in the long futurity of the little word "then" seldom comes to the coquette. It will always be "then." The accepted time is never near when we have once let the opportunity pass. At eighteen the coquette asks: "Who is he?" At twenty-eight, "Where is he?"—New York News.

MIRROR IS DECEPTIVE.

One's reflection in a mirror never does one justice. Comfortable thought for the plain and pretty alike! Complexion, expression and color are all really better than the shining glass makes them appear.

Let not her to whom Nature has been sparing of her charms despair If she would see herself in the deceptive mirror as others see her with the eye, or as nearly as possible, let her hasten to a draper's shop and buy a quantity of soft, pure white material —gauze, if possible; if not, Swiss or India muslin will answer very well.

Be sure to have it pure white, and after polishing the surface of the mirror, gather the material at the center of the top and bring it down softly at either side, framing the glass in folds of pure white. When this is done to artistic satisfaction, peep in and see what a transformation.

The true tints of the complexion, the expression of the countenance and the eyes, the correct color of the hair will be very accurately reflected. This is one of the milliner's oldest secrets Many of the most artful of them drape the glasses in the softest drapery of pure white. It is done with the view of giving their fair patronesses the best view of themselves possible, administering in this way a little subtle flattery.

COMPRESSED BABIES.

Don't make baby's dresses too tight, says a writer in Good Housekeeping Many a baby frets and cries simply because the little arms are restricted, or the neckband is too tight. By making baby's first clothes large you will save yourself much extra work and many fretful days. My baby wore her first dresses until she wore them out, some being in use when she was two and one-half years old. No change was necessary save in the length of the skirt.

Only the other day I saw a big, overgrown baby of six months whose yoke met only at one button. I asked the mother if I might loosen the clothes. I did so and found that the sleeves, made small for a small baby, now cut into the fat arm. The baby at once stopped fretting.

RINGS IN VOGUE.

Rings are worn more generally this season than in many years, and women are not obliged to cling so persistently to gloves. In fact even at balls the wearing of gloves is optional Rings are more elaborate and showy than ever. The most popular design is a bulky diamond affair that reaches from joint to joint., while an ingenious Parisian jeweler has sent to this country one of the long rings with hinges, covering almost the entire finger. The use of the digit is not impaired, because the hinge acts in accordance with the movement of the joints, while the finger is one glittering mass. Some fashionable women wear the wedding ring only, but the tendency now is a riot of diamonds. In some instances gloves have been slit at the seams to display rings.—New York Press.

TIARAS FOR MATRONS.

To the matron belongs the right of wearing the tiara, and young girls rarely indulge in anything more ambitious than simple little floral and ribbon wreaths. This stately tiaras are more beautiful this year than ever. Some of them are shaped like little coronets and fasten from side to side of the head with a long slender brooch pin. Many of the simple tiaras are of coral, which mingles exquisitely with cut silver. Others are of topaz, tourmaline, sapphires, and one beauty is of pearls and emeralds. Some very lovely and comparatively inexpensive ones are made of cut jet.

FASHION NOTES.

The more gossamer the sleeves the more fashionable.

The newest tortoise shell comb resembles a twisted Louis bow.

Lattice-work of chenille forms the trimming for some separate waists in satin.

Black tulle, worked in gold and mingled with lace, is one of the favorite fabrics of the year.

Blue combined with violet is one of the approved color blendings of the season, and the effect is charming.

Spanish shaped turbans of the same material as the gown, relieved with a band of sable, are modish.

A white satin striped gauze for evening has autumn leaves painted upon it and a thick ruching of flowers borders the skirt.

Flat shoulder capes graduated in size and without a ripple are a feature of the newest long coats and jackets. The capes usually number three.

Rich embroidery in pale green silks and ribbon work upon a somewhat darker green satin, combined with fine lace, makes a most effective trimming.

Centre Hall Hotel

CENTRE HALL, PA.
JAMES W. RUNKLE, Prop.

Newly equipped. Bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders given special attention. Healthy locality. Beautiful scenery. Within three miles of Penns Cave, a most beautiful subterranean cavern; entrance by a boat; Well located for hunting and fishing.
Heated throughout. Free carriage to all trains.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop.
Heated throughout. Fine Stabling.
RATES, $1.00 PER DAY.
Special preparations for Jurors, Witnesses, and any persons coming to town on special occasions. Regular boarders well cared for.

Spring Mills Hotel

SPRING MILLS, PA.
GEORGE C. KING, Prop.
First-class accommodations at all times for both man and beast. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent Livery attached. Table board first-class. The best liquors and wines at the bar.

Old Fort Hotel

ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor.
Location: One mile South of Centre Hall.
Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.
RATES: $1.00 PER DAY.

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W. B. MINGLE, Cashier
Receives Deposits . .
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THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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IT is pretty hard to keep well informed on the political news, the scientific news, the literary news, the educational movements, the great business developments, the hundreds of interesting and valuable articles in the hundreds of excellent magazines. About the only way it can be done by the average busy man and woman is to read a magazine like "The Review of Reviews," and, as it is the only magazine of the sort, it is a good thing to send $2.50 for a year's subscription.

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Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go a-bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas' $3.00 and $3.50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous $3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Methodist—Spruce town, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10:30 a. m.

United Evangelical—Tusseyville, morning; Egg Hill, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Georges Valley, morning; Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2:30 p. m.

Special Grange Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of Pomona Grange in the hall of the Spring Mills grange Friday afternoon of this week. Meeting will open at one o'clock.

Church Dedication.

The Salem Reformed church near Penn Hall, will be re-dedicated Sunday, 15th inst. The building was remodeled throughout, and today presents a fine appearance.

Rebersburg Store Sold.

Howard Miller sold his general store at Rebersburg to Thomas Swartz, of Tusseyville, who will assume charge of the same in a short time. Mr. Swartz is a young man with up to date business ideas. Success to him.

Farmers' Institute.

The account of the Farmers' Institute held at Pennsylvania Furnace Friday and Saturday indicates that the affair was of a most interesting character, but the matter reached this office too late for publication. Thanks to Mr. Gobeen, whose intentions were good.

Bought Private School.

Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Ph. D., formerly pastor of the Reformed church in this place, purchased a private school in Johnstown and is conducting the same. His family has removed from Millersburg, at which place Rev. Eisenberg also served a charge.

The Spring Number of the Delineator.

The March Delineator presents an unusually excellent collection of literary features and an inviting display of the fashions for Spring. The love story Thyra Varrick, drawing to a close, yet increases in interest. Mrs. Berney's article on fear, anxiety and grief in children is of special interest to parents, and the sewing lesson will prove of benefit to the children.

One for Consolidation.

Representative Snyder's bill to make the minimum salary of school teachers $40.00 per month, will serve to advance the scheme of consolidating rural schools. The average taxpayer will observe that it will lessen taxes to close schools where the number of pupils is small, and transport them to some selected point.

Under the Snyder bill the cost for instruction will be not less than $280.-00 per term of seven months. This sum would much more than transport the average number of pupils in a school district, leaving the cost of fuel, building investment, equipments, etc., to be applied to the cost of additional advantages of the system.

Car Upsets 'Bus.

An omnibus running between Lewistown and the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Lewistown Junction, was run down Tuesday night on the crossing over the Milroy branch by a coal car, which was being drilled in the yards. The buss, containing five passengers, was completely demolished. Mrs. Charles C. Kline, thirty-five years old, was instantly killed. Mrs. Kline was thrown on the rail and her head crushed.

R. M. McCoy, Pennsylvania Railroad ticket agent at Lewistown Junction, who was riding in the buss, and James Long, the driver, were seriously injured. The other passengers escaped with slight injuries.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

Number of Scholars in Attendance—Cost of Maintenance—Reduction in Expenses.

The school question is being discussed to a considerable extent in Centre Hall. The bone of contention is not clearly indicated on the surface, but for argument sake the question raised is "whether the borough could or could not school its children in three schools instead of four." The fact that Centre Hall is having good schools now is not disputed by any citizen.

The High School at present has a partially elective curriculum that includes the following branches: Arithmetic (Written,) Grammar, U. S. History, English History, General History, Physical Geography, Civil Government, Latin, Geometry, Literature, Rhetoric, Book-keeping, Algebra, Physics. These branches are all being pursued by various High School scholars. In the branches of Arithmetic, General History, Geometry and Algebra there are two classes, making nineteen classes in the High School.

The Grammar, Intermediate and Primary schools are each graded to three years, or classes A, B and C.

The tax rate for the years 1896-1897, when there were eight months school, was six mills. There was a shortage for the school year of 1896-1897 of $50, although at the beginning of the year there was a cash balance handed over of $144. This would make the shortage for the year (with a six mill rate) of $194.00. Tax rate for the year 1897-1898 was six mills; term of school eight months. The minutes of the board for that year do not show a statement.

The fourth grade, or High School, was inaugurated by resolution of June 6, 1898.

The tax rate for 1898-1899 was six mills for school and one mill for building purposes. Length of term seven months. The school year closed with a debt of $900.00. The actual shortage, over and above the revenues derived from taxation and appropriation was $900 00 plus $228 00, cash on hand, and $97.18 derived from a Fourth of July jubilee, or $1225.18. The latter figure represents the shortage over the revenues derived. During the years 1898-1899 two items (heaters, $400 00 and Public School Park $602 50) cost $1002.-50. This indicates that the seven mills failed to pay the expenses of the schools alone, and that in addition to that amount it required $223 00 from other sources.

June 1899, the tax rate for 1899-1900 was fixed at six and one-half mills for school purposes and one and one-half mills building. The school term at seven months.

The present board started in June of 1900 with a debt of $500.00; cash from the former treasurer of $37.79. The tax rate the same. In two years for building purposes it collected $386.25. Oct. 7, 1902, the bond of $500.00, being the entire indebtedness of the borough was paid. It will be observed that during the two school years the present board managed affairs $222 34 was spent for repairs. [$118.00 of this sum was for a walk in front of Public School Park, which expense was actually made necessary by an action of a previous board.] It will be seen from this that the board conducted four schools and paid higher salaries to the teachers on a six and one-half mill rate than did previous boards, and at the same time was able to apply $336.00 of its funds to liquidating debt.

From this statement, which can be verified by the annual statements, it can be seen that the four borough schools can be conducted for less than six and one-half mills, while the previous boards fell short several hundred dollars with the same tax rate!

How did the present board manage to raise the wages of its teachers, maintain the same number of schools and the same number of months of school for less money than previous boards? This way:

The first step of economy was to lift the bond on which five per cent. interest was paid and place it at a lower rate of interest.

The second was to reduce all running expenses.

The present board did not pay, nor was it asked to pay $8.00 per year for (rent, light and fuel) a place of meeting.

The members of the board meet at the offices of its members, who never think of making a charge. Former boards paid that sum to one of its members for office privileges, and not for one year, but for a number of years.

The present board never paid the expenses of its members for a trip to Bellefonte.

The present board reduced the secretary's salary from $50 00 to $25.00.

The present board does not pay extra for postage.

The present board does not have a bill of $4.75 for making a duplicate. The Secretary does that at his own expense. (S. W. Smith.)

The present board does not pay out $7.00 each year for literature.

The present board has no $20.00 attorney bills.

The present board did not squander $400.00 for unsightly, sheet iron heaters, that should have been purchased for at least $100 00. The truth of this can be verified upon examination of these tin stoves. $400 00 was the price

Continued at foot of next column.

LOCALS.

No marriage licenses this week.

The Penns Cave post office has been closed.

Mrs. P. J. Condo, east of Centre Hall, advertises sale for Saturday, March 21.

Miss Mary Earhart, of Bellefonte, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Burris, of near town.

J. C. Brown, of Potters Mills, was a caller Monday. He was accompanied by his son Edward.

Samuel Bruss, west of town, on his way home Saturday evening, found a lap robe. It is awaiting the owner.

Mrs. G. L. Goodhart and granddaughter Susan Evans and Miss Virna Geiss were callers at this office Tuesday

Thanks to those who sent in subscription during the last week. Credit will be given on label as soon as the Reporter list corrections are made. Announcement of the changes of dates will be given at the time.

The following is a report of the Potters Mills school, Cordelia Acker, teacher.—Number of pupils enrolled during month, males 18, females 11, total 29. Average attendance, males 15, females 8, total 23. Per cent. of attendance, males 80, females 80, total 80. Pupils attending every day during the month, Viola Beblehimer, Wm. Reish, Boyd Smith, S. Roy Smith, Floyd Decker and Wilber Kibe.

Messrs. Arthur Linney and Thomas W. Bittner, of Lock Haven, the young men who are in town at present in the interest of the Scranton Correspondence School, will be glad to have any one who is interested in correspondence work, call on them at this office where they have a display of the work of the institution. The young men are refined and educated, and will be able to entertain you.

The Daily News says, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Spangler left on Tuesday for Philadelphia where they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. William M. McCormick. The party will then sail on Saturday from New York for the Bahama Islands; they will spend three weeks at Nassau, N. P. This is a delightful tropical resort, where flowers bloom the entire year. When they leave there it will be to proceed to Palm Beach, Florida. At this point they will remain three weeks.

J. H. Wagner, accompanied by his son J. B. Wagner, were in town Tuesday. Mr. Wagner will have one of the large sales in the spring. He will sell eight head of horses, seven cows, two bulls, nine head of young cattle, a lot of sheep and hogs, besides a full line of farm implements. He expects to do some improving about his premises next summer, and also has some intention of going through the west as far as Oklahoma in search of a home that will suit his tastes better than his present location.

paid.

The present board did not pay $602.-50 for a school ground which the borough has no need of whatever. The interest on this investment is $30.00 per year, to which add the loss of tax to the borough, which would be about $15.00 or $45.00 annually. There is no chance for a cent of revenue from this plot of ground.

That is one phase of the question. Here is another. The reduction of schools from four to three means a loss of not less than $60.00 in appropriation. To reduce the schools from four to three would mean either the loss of the tuition from Potter township, which in 1902 was $187.50; in 1901, $210.50; in 1900, $192.00, or so disarrange the grading that the schools would be of little benefit to borough or township scholars.

No one would care to discard the township revenue, and none, whose judgment can be trusted, will be willing to say that the schools can be reduced by one, and at the same time give privileges to township scholars.

The result of reducing the schools from four to three will mean to lose $187 50 from the township, and $60.00 on appropriations, or a total of $247 50, which is more than the salary of a teacher at $32.00 and cost of fuel for heating the additional room.

That is the money side of the subject. The loss to Centre Hall as a town, the loss to the children of the town from an educational point, can not be measured by dollars and cents. The scholars in the lower grades will suffer equally with those of the higher.

The question of reducing the schools of the borough to three was discussed with Superintendent Gramley, and he curtly replied: "Don't do it; it will disorganize your schools, and make you infinite trouble."

When the fourth school was organized there was an enrollment of one hundred and thirty pupils, and an average daily attendance of ninety-five. The first year the High School was in operation the daily average attendance of all schools was lower than any time since. The enrollment in the High School to-day is forty per cent. more than it was when the school was opened, and is larger than any previous year.

The enrollment and daily average attendance of all the schools are noted below as reported to the state:

1902,	enrolled,	122—	average daily attendance,	101
1901,	"	122—	"	"	"	99
1900,	"	117—	"	"	"	106
1899,	"	130—	"	"	"	95

SECOND WEEK OF COURT.

No Court from Thursday Evening of Last Week Until Monday—Cases and Verdicts.

By W. Harrison Walker.

THURSDAY.

William H. Hunsicker who was charged with larceny by William Tressler, executor of the estate of Henry Meyer, late of Benner township, deceased, was upon direction of the Court discharged. It was alleged that the defendant, who is an heir of the late Thomas Meyer entered the safe or vault in the home of Mr. Tressler last July and took certain articles of agreement between himself and the other heirs of the estate whereby the fees or compensation of Mr. Tressler as executor were fixed. At the close of the Commonwealth's side of the case the Court stated that an article of agreement was not a subject of larceny and therefore there could be no verdict found against the defendant.

John Stiger who was charged with an assault and battery on the person of George Eisenhuth on last New Year's day was found guilty and was sentenced by the Court to pay the costs and go to jail for two months.

David Robb, who was one of the supervisors of Liberty township in 1900 brought suit against the township to recover an amount due which was refused by the board of Auditors. It appears from the evidence in the case that while Mr. Robb was supervisor he got into certain law suits with the taxpayers who refused to remove certain obstacles from the road, and when trial was ordered it was found that the defendants therein charged were found not guilty and one third of the costs were put upon David Robb. He then presented his bill, (costs) to the Auditors and it was not allowed. Plaintiff claimed that the costs so paid were legitimate items to be credited to him in the settlement of his affairs with the township. After the charge of the Court the jury took the case and after a short time returned with a verdict of $24.00 part of the claim sued for by the plaintiff.

Morgan Richards brought suit against the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., to recover the value of a horse alleged to have been struck and killed by defendant Company. The Court submitted the matter to the jury, but reserved a certain question of law which will be disposed of some time later. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $95.00

The case of T. F. Wolf versus John Stoner, E. L. Shaffer and G. E. Homan, trading as Homan and Shaffer was the last case called for trial at last weeks' session. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Wolf loaned $85.00 to the defendant partnership, accepting from them a note signed by Homan and Shaffer. The firm became insolvent and could not pay the above debt. Mr. Wolf contended that notwithstanding the fact that Stoner had not signed the note, he was, nevertheless liable, he being one of the partners to the contract of partnership. After the evidence on part of the plaintiff was closed the case was settled.

Court adjourned Thursday p. m. to Monday.

The second week of January term of court convened Monday morning, February 2nd, with Hon. John G. Love, President Judge, on the bench, and Prothonotary Gardner and Register Archey in their usual places.

The morning session was largely taken up in the presentation of motions and petitions by the several attorneys at the bar.

Subpoenas in divorce were awarded by the Court in the following cases: Wm. B. Krape, vs. Mary J. Krape; John McKinley vs. Mary M. McKinley; Carrie A. Fry vs. Wm. T. Fry; Adelia C. Frankenberger vs. Chauncey C. Frankenberger.

The following cases on the list for trial this week were settled when the court called over the calendar: J. M. Kephart vs. W. H. Williams and Jennie B. Williams, administrators of Aaron Williams, deceased; feigned issue. Edward Rider vs. Emma C. Rider, subpoena in divorce.

On application of parties interested the following cases were continued: The Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation; The Moshannon Lumber Co., M. H. Boyer et. al, ejectment; plea, not guilty. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. George Lucas, et al, replevin; non cepit and property. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. John Ardel, Jr., et. al, replevin; plea, non cept and property. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. A. J. Dreist, replevin; plea, non cepit and property. Philip Iddings and Hannah M. Iddings, his wife, vs. Spring township, trespass; not guilty. George T. Brew, surviving administrator of George W. Jackson, deceased, vs. Jackson, Hastings & Co., bankers, assumpsit; non assumpsit. Sadie M. Rothrock, vs. Elizabeth F. J. Rothrock, summons in dower; non assumpsit.

D. B. Schoonover administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Joseph Potter, late of Cooper township, Clearfield Co., deceased, vs. John C. Nason, et. al. Assumpsit. Plea, "Non assumpsit and non assumpsit intra sex annos."

The case of Charles McCafferty vs. John Caldwell and Mary Cook. Ejectment. Plea "Not guilty." Also special plea filed by leave of Court, and Charles McCafferty vs. Charles Caldwell, et. al. Ejectment. Plea, "Not guilty," were continued on the ground of being "Special" and are to be tried before some other court.

James Toner, who was convicted of larceny was taken to the Huntingdon Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., by Sheriff Brungart last Friday.

The Court directed a nol pros to be entered in the following criminal cases:—Commonwealth vs. Peter Jones, charged with carrying concealed weapons and threats to kill. Prosecutor Alfred Stuart; Commonwealth vs. Henry Hollobaugh, charged with larceny and conversion of stolen goods. Prosecutor, Daniel E. Cross.

Court adjourned Wednesday.

Beech Creek Business Block Burned.

Fire at Beech Creek last week which gutted the clothing store of Edward Sykes, where the postoffice is, also destroyed the general stores of John McGee, W. L. McKean and Williams Bros., James Williams' barber shop, and the residence of James Pollock. The total loss is about $30,000 and the insurance is small.

S. B. Shaffer, of Madisonburg, will succed A. Nearhood as landlord of the Rebersburg hotel.

WANTED—By the Howard Creamery Company, at the Centre Hall plant, a ton of poultry. Highest price paid for eggs.

HOWARD CREAMERY CO.

Sale Register.

[Parties having their sale bills printed at this office will be given an advertisement under this head free of charge. When posters are not printed here the rate is Fifty Cents in advance.]

Friday—February 20, 1 p. m.—Arthur Lee, one-half mile east of Colyer, one cow, buggies, household goods, etc.

Tuesday 12 o'clock noon—March 10—Joseph Grossman, about ¾ mile south of Earlystown, horses, cattle, farm implements, household goods; also ¾ acre vacant lot immediately south of Centre Hall borough line, on turnpike; also 9 acres, more or less, timber land on Tussey Mountain adjoining Kerlin homestead.

Wednesday 1 p. m.—March 11—J. S. Showers, ¾ mile north of Tusseyville, farm stock and implements.

Friday, 10 a. m.—March 13—J. H. Wagner, one mile east of Potters Mills, large farm stock and complete set of farm implements.

Thursday—March 12—Jacob Breon, one and one-half miles south-west of Millheim, farm stock, implements and household goods.

Saturday 1 p. m.—March 14—Harry Decker, 1¼ miles east of Centre Hill, on Dauberman's farm, household goods, etc.

Tuesday—March 17—Samuel Durst, south of Centre Hall.

Wednesday 10 a. m.—March 18—Jacob Shearer, east of Centre Hill, farm stock and implements.

Saturday 1 p. m.—March 21—Mrs. P. J Condo, one-half mile east of Centre Hall, horse, wagons, butchering utensils, household goods etc.

Monday, March 23—M. B. Duck, 2½ miles west of Spring Mills, a large farm stock and farm implements.

Tuesday 9 a. m.—March 24—Perry Breon, 2 miles east of Centre Hall. Large sale of farm stock and implements.

Saturday, 1 p. m.—March 28—Mrs. M. A. Rearick, on pike near Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, household furniture, etc.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

GEO. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

A Fact.

It is now understood that the popular store at the station is a cash store; now, henceforth and forever. It's a fact. We do it because we want to sell you goods cheaper. If you doubt our word call around and take a peep, you can see the prices without asking and be a witness to the crowd who are daily taking advantage of our corn cob crushers. Cash is the end and final adjustment of a transaction, while credit is only the beginning of an uncertain future settlement.

Watch-word—No tick.

Diston saw, 26 in., $1.59.
American Washing Machine, $2.92.
Enterprise wringer, $1.75.
Buck saw, 50c.
Home corn sheller, $1.30.
Double oil stove 4 wicks, $1.47.
8 inch mill file, 8c.
9 inch rat tail file, 5c.
¼ inch auger bit, 10c.
⅝ inch auger bit, 12c.
¾ inch auger bit, 15c.
Lightning mouse trap, 3c.
Steel rat trap, 10c.
Wire rat trap, large, 35c.
Wade & Butcher razor, 35c.
Shoe nails, per box, 4c.
Cobbler's outfit, 65c.
Linn burnishing ink, 10c.
Mrs. Pott's sad irons, set, 90c.
Cork insoles, pair, 5c.
50 good envelopes, 5c.
Webster's dictionary, 1500 pages, 62c.
Good pins, 14 rows, 2c.
Good needles, 2 in pack, 1c.
3 yds. good towling, 10c.
Oil, per gallon, 10c.
Banner lye, 10c.
Shaving soap, per cake, 2c.
Machine oil, 4 oz., 5c.
Carpet tacks, per box, 1c.
Carpet tacks, per bbl., 5c.
6 pair shoe strings, 2c.
Men's corduroy pants, $1.50.
Boys' corduroy pants, 40c.
Men's suspenders, 10c.
Boys' suspenders, 5c.
White table linen 58 in. wide, per yd., 25c.
Good ticking, hold feathers, per yd., 10c.
Alarm clock, 82c.
Alarm clock, repeater, $1.35.
$1.00 watch, 85c.
Men's canvas gloves, 8c.
Sugars, price low.
Rawhide buggy whip, 42c.
Men's gum boots, $2.60.
Children's overshoes, 22c
Ladies' overshoes, 35c.
Hill muslin, per yd., 9c.
Good calico, per yd., 5c.
Lancaster gingham, per yd., 6½c.
Ladies' hose, 7c.
10 buggy whip, 5c.

WANTED—POTATOES.

If you want to be the victor instead of the victim, buy at

THE STAR.

Weather Report for U. S. Government.

MONTH. January		TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	PRECIPITATION. Rain.	Snow.	WIND DIRECTION. North.	East.	South.	West.	THE SKY. Clear.	Cloudy.
Thursday	29	45	23	...	...	-	-	*	-	-	*
Friday	30	43	22	...	...	-	-	*	-	-	*
Saturday	31	37	20	...	...	-	-	*	-	-	*
Sunday	1	36	31	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Monday	2	50	33	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Tuesday	3	50	31	...	...	*	-	-	-	-	*
Wednesday	4	52	37	.63	...	-	*	-	-	-	*

Thursday, 9 A. M.: Present temperature 20°; coldest last night, 19°; ½ in. snow; cloudy, west wind.

NOTE.—These observations are taken each day at sun-set. The thermometers are sheltered and correctly indicate the coldest and warmest it has been during the past 24 hours. The figures in the rain column represent rain or snow, in decimal inches, the latter reduced to water.

The Centre Hall Bargain Store.

We are glad that our customers took advantage of our Special Bargains last Saturday in the Coffee Deal. Now, the coming Saturday we will give you a special deal in CORN BROOMS. Don't forget this as it is a very good bargain. While we are giving you this special deal, we are also selling HORSE BLANKETS at quite a reduced price, and many other winter goods such as MEN'S UNDERWEAR, COTTON BLANKETS, ETC. Remember you will find what we say is true. Be sure to give us a call on Saturday.

Centre Hall, Pa. J. F. SMITH.

A Rare Bargain.

Our regular $4.50 Cabinets for a short time for $3.00. A discount of 33⅓ per cent. This is not an advertising dodge but a straight tip. If you want pictures now is your opportunity. At Centre Hall every Friday.

W. W. SMITH.

The Search for Work

This is an age of specialists. The man who can do something better than anyone else is always sure of remunerative employment. He doesn't search for work; employers search for him. We teach the theory of engineering and the trades to men and women already at work. We qualify young people to support themselves while learning. Write for free circular

Salaried Positions for Learners

We also teach by mail Mechanical, Steam, Electrical, Civil and Mining Engineering; Shop and Foundry Practice; Mechanical Drawing; Architectural; Architectural Drawing; Plumbing, Heating and Ventilation; Sheet Metal Work; Telephony; Surveying; Chemistry, Ornamental Design; Lettering; Bookkeeping; Stenography; Teaching; English Branches; Locomotive Running (for engineers and firemen only); Electric Lighting (for physicians and nurses only). When writing state subject in which interested.

International Correspondence Schools.
Box 799, Scranton, Pa.
Established 1891. Capital $1,500,000.

Messrs. Arthur Linney and Thomas W. Bittner, representing the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., are holding forth at the Reporter office with an elaborate Window Display of Drawings and Electrical Outfits furnished by these famous schools to students in their different courses.

Work of local students is also on exhibition, also a set of Mitchel's Models for Air Brake and Railroad Course. Bound volumes of Reference Libraries [furnished free to students] and lesson papers can be seen at this display, which, altogether makes a very interesting exhibit.

These young men will be in town for several days during which time they will be pleased to have the public call upon them and they will gladly give any information desired concerning these schools.

These schools teach 135 branches of industrial science, and have, at the present time, an enrollment of nearly 500,000 students in all parts of the inhabited globe.

If you are interested in educational work come and see this display; if you are not interested now is the time to become interested. No admission is charged, neither is there a collection lifted. Everything is as free as the air you breathe.